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# THE BRITISH CALIFORNIAN

May, 1904

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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THE Washington *Times* says that the Russian fleet undoubtedly was in New York harbor at the time of our Civil War, and in view of recent happenings it seems a merciful thing that nobody called the bluff.

AT the commencement of the war the *Novy Krai*, of Port Arthur, said: "Japan will realize her mistake when she comes to hand grips with the Russian soldier. The Russian army looks down with contempt upon the forces of Japan. What, says the Russian soldier? 'Fight with a Jap? Why, I'll stick him on my bayonet and send him home in a letter!'"

SAYS the Irish *Monitor*: "Nine negroes were lynched recently in one Arkansas county in one week as the result of 'race troubles.' It seems quite plain which race's troubles they were. It is just as well to bear in mind that Arkansas is a strictly Anglo-Saxon department of the United States."

True, Arkansas is largely Anglo-Saxon, but it is cursed with some bad Irishmen, as are other fair departments of this land.

DOCTOR NICHOLS, of Boston, alleges (says the *American Inventor*) that cocaine is used to stimulate football players. "Besides enormous doses of strychnin, cocaine is known to be employed by professionals in athletic games. I have unquestioned evidence that in the last Harvard game one of the eleven was drugged to force his supreme effort."

Thus do we find that even in recreative sports the strenuousness of the times demands a deadly price for success.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S homily on "self-restraint" should be put into the hands of every American editor and politician. It breathes good and sensible advice (much needed) as the subjoined paragraph will show:

"You can rest assured that no man and no nation ever thinks the better of us because we adopt feelings which we would resent if they were adopted towards us. We have a very large field in warring against evil at home. When all is as it ought to be in nation and state and municipality here at home we can then talk about reforming the rest of mankind. Let us begin at home."

BOURKE COCKRAN, the notorious Irish-American demagogue, came in for a fine roast in the House of Representatives the other day, Dalzell of Pennsylvania doing the grilling. Cockran was charged with corrupt practices, with having received money from time to time for his political services, and with being an unpatriotic American. Dalzell's finest shaft, however, was in his meaning remark that "hoodlums were to be found among those adventurers who have left their own country for the country's good."

That sums up Cockran nicely. His disgraceful record during the Boer war alone stamps him for all time as a hoodlum, an adventurer and a corruptionist.

It is of interest to note, by the way, that one of Cockran's pet societies, the A. O. H., denounces the movement in this country for an arbitration treaty with Great Britain as that of "a small, noisy, ignorant and persistent minority in America, composed largely of aliens, English servants, descendants of Tories and traitors of the Revolution, and degenerate Americans, conniving to accomplish an alliance of America with England."

TO SHOW the need of a "parcels post" system in this country, John Brisben Walker points out that a package may be sent by mail from Edinburgh to Seattle for the same cost as from Buffalo to Rochester. A package may be sent from Edinburgh by way of London, the Suez Canal, and India, to Shanghai, for 25 per cent less than the amount it would cost to send the same package from New York to Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

JAPAN'S secrecy as to her plans is perhaps hard on the newspaper correspondents, but it is proving a factor in her success. Russia is groping blindly in the dark, knowing not the way to turn to avert a possible blow, and wearing herself out in apprehension.

The best of the Boer successes were due to a foreknowledge of the enemy's movements, a flaw in the British system not rectified till the silent Kitchener took command.

Japan is teaching us much.

LORD KITCHENER is a new broom sweeping clean in India. Dispatches from Simla say he proposes to abolish garrison classes and to make all officers acquire military education henceforth with their regiments. The importance of the Army having a thoroughly trained and educated general staff is strongly dwelt upon. He condemns the present distribution of troops and commands, which have grown up without plan or method. Lord Kitchener specially impresses on officers the value of individual training. This order is the result of Kitchener's studies since his arrival in India, and will mark an epoch in the military history of the country.

CANADA has triumphed in her tussle with Germany. Press dispatches report that peace is about to be declared in the German-Canadian tariff war, whereby Germany will restore to Canada the most "favored rights" withdrawn when the Dominion extended its preferential tariff with Great Britain.

The Germans boasted that they would bring Canada to her knees in short order, but have ended in assuming that suppliant position themselves.

The lesson should not be without value to those statesmen at Westminster who are withholding their support from Mr. Chamberlain for fear of German resentment.

THE Japanese warmly praise the quality of their torpedo-boat destroyers, which have rendered them magnificent service. All but three of the Japanese destroyers were built in Great Britain, and the destroyer itself is a British invention, the product of the brains of Messrs. Thornycroft and Yarrow.

It is also of interest to note that Japan's big armored cruisers, built in Great Britain, have done equally well. The showing is valuable testimony to the worth of British-built war ships and will doubtless result in a rush of orders to British builders.

The war is a splendid advertisement for the old country.

IN SECURING the contract for the construction of four tunnels under the East Hudson River in New York, Messrs. S. Pearson and Son, the well-known English contractors, have achieved a remarkable victory over the greatest engineering firms in the world.

The tunnels will each be about a mile in length and 23 feet in diameter. They will be 30 feet below the river bed, and the same mode of construction will be followed as in the case of the Blackwall tunnel, known as shield-driving in conjunction with compressed air.

Nor is this the only British triumph of the month. Despite severe competition from American and German firms, the contract for fifteen powerful compound express locomotives for the Chilian railways has been secured by the North British Locomotive Company, of Glasgow.



THE Customs Inspectors at New York have a poor idea of British honor. They insisted on searching for "dutiable articles," the sealed packet containing the Rhodes scholarship examination papers. What fraud they expected to uncover is not said, but apparently they had an idea that the late Mr. Rhodes' agents had been selected for their ability to smuggle a pocket handkerchief or a plug of chewing tobacco. Certainly the officials of the customs could not have suspected the envelope of containing fur rugs or silk hats.

It would be a fine thing if these inspectors could be given an educational term abroad: there they would learn that in civilized communities there are some things that gentlemen of standing and integrity are not suspected of.

THE proposed reproduction at the St. Louis Fair of British-Boer battle scenes is bitterly condemned by General De la Rey and other leading Boers. General De la Rey, in a recent address, said he wished to bring to the notice of the world the fact that the Boers had abandoned all thought of vindictiveness toward Great Britain and that now it was their privilege to work in peace.

This is as it should be; but we cannot understand why no protest comes from British sources.

Such an exhibition, in a friendly country, with the sad memories of the real war scarcely dead, is in poor taste, to say the least.

If the visitors to the Exposition must be regaled with scenes of strife and bloodshed and death, let incidents in American history be depicted—the war between the North and South, for instance.

CALIFORNIA girls will doubtless be pleased and surprised to learn (on the word of a reputable Scotch physician) that "in housework a girl is able to obtain all the muscular exercise that is good for her"; and that "it is the work most suitable for girls, and as a health-giving exercise is vastly superior to tennis, golf, cycling, and the more ornamental pastimes in general."

This is pleasant news, but better still is the intelligence that housework is vastly easier than any of the sports referred to, for, as the good physician says: "Many of the girls of the period go through in unproductive effort an aggregate of hard labor that a charwoman would strike at."

Now, it is a shame that the gentle creatures should be allowed to work so hard and to so little purpose, and it is therefore to be hoped that the leaders of fashion will straightway take the necessary steps toward making of exercise at the wash tub a popular feminine fad.

THE subjoined, taken from a letter in the *London Times*, does not give the impression that the Irish have that spirit of justness and toleration necessary to a people who would successfully govern themselves and others:—

Sir, I have spent a whole week visiting daily the Hebrew community in Limerick, from where I have just returned, and all I can say is that their condition at present is simply appalling. The boycott is in full force, and not only do the people decline to deal with the Jews, but they even refuse to pay what is due to them for goods purchased in the past. No Jew or Jewess can walk along the streets of Limerick without being insulted or assaulted. The police give them, so far as I was able to see, passive protection. Only last Friday a man was charged with seriously assaulting a Jew in the public street of Limerick. It was proved by the Crown and admitted by the prisoner that the Jew did not offer the slightest provocation; and although the police in their evidence stated that the Jew had to be taken to a doctor to have his injuries attended to, yet the magistrate thought it sufficient merely to fine the prisoner 20s. Justice, however, has long since departed from lawless Limerick, and this fact was confirmed only two weeks ago by the Lord Chief Baron, who told the jury and the public that "there is no justice in Limerick."

The boycott, unfortunately, does not apply to the city of Limerick alone; for those responsible for the present troubles are not satisfied with having incited a mob in the city, but they have been sending out circulars all over the country with the most inflammatory extracts from Father Creagh's sermon telling the peasantry and others that they are not to deal with the Jews.

THE *Examiner's* "longest leased wire in the world" is responsible for the intelligence that: "A large force of Russian troops is being mobilized at Pendjeh, ready for a dash on Herat, which commands the road to India, and another Slav corps is gathered on the frontier near the road over which Kabul is threatened. Against the Russian troops the Ameer's army will be powerless. Moreover, it is expected that his Afghan Majesty's most prominent generals have given way to the influence of Russian gold and will make only a 'saving-the-face' sort of resistance when the gray-coated hordes cross the frontier."

The wording of this message seems strangely familiar. If we mistake not the *Examiner* published this identical "dispatch" soon after the outbreak of the British-Boer war. The Russian hordes then, as now, were "ready for a dash" on India, but wisely stopped at being "ready."

THE Berlin correspondent of a London paper says that the latest German reverse in Southwest Africa and the difficulties which the campaign encounters have led to something like a general revision of German popular opinion on the subject of colonial wars, with particular reference to the experience of the British army in South Africa. It was not only during the Boer war that unintelligent and unjust judgments were hastily pronounced in Germany upon the conduct of British officers and men. The disasters which overtook British detachments in the war against Cetewayo in 1879 furnished an occasion for heartless and bitter ridicule of the British army, and it used to be asserted that "a German subaltern would have taken better precautions for the safety of a column on the march."

The *Cologne Gazette*, in an article entitled "A Bloody Lesson," seems to apprehend that British critics may now "pay the Germans back in the coin of the overweening malice with which they passed their verdicts upon British mistakes." The *Gazette* need have no fear. Magnanimity is carried, by the British, to the extreme where it ceases to be a virtue, and the German will escape his deserved castigation.

THE world does make some little progress. One hundred years ago Napoleon was preparing a great army to invade England; to-day an agreement has been entered into by Britain and France which substitutes sincere confidence for suspicion and ill-will, if, indeed, it does not entirely reconcile the two ancient rivals. The direct causes for a rupture have been removed, and if the people of France can be educated up to the spirit of the understanding the two countries will remain friends indefinitely. Germany does not like the turn of events, it is true, but with Britain, France and Italy pulling as one, Germany will have little to say in Europe. Her own selfishness and greed have placed her out in the cold, and she is deserving of no consideration.

Of the present happy relations of Britain and America we need not speak further than to observe that the cordiality obtaining on both sides is likely not only to last, but to become more pronounced as time passes. The United States of to-day is not the United States of fifty, or even ten, years ago. Imperialistic problems and responsibilities of their own have opened the eyes of American statesmen to the true nature of British motives, and they recognize an identity of interests which calls for mutual aid and sympathy. It will not be long before the thinking and patriotic classes in America unite to stamp out Anglophobia in this country, commencing the good work with a revision of the hate-breeding histories in use in the public schools.

Britain to-day is the most courted nation in the world, and it speaks well for her political morality and lofty unselfishness that she is using her advantage to bring about universal peace and establish a better civilization in the world, rather than entering into combinations with mighty powers to despoil the weak. Russia's attitude at this time, tantamount to an offer to accept any terms in return for a helping hand out of her Eastern difficulty, must be no light temptation to Great Britain, who cannot fail to see in the situation a chance to drive a record bargain, and to make of her most formidable foe a future ally. But valiant little Japan is fighting for her life, for justice and a higher order of things, and Britain, true to her better instincts and to her implied promise to Japan, turns a deaf ear to the Satan of the nations. Britain is ready to intervene, but in the interest of humanity only, and providing Japan suffers no injustice.



America takes essentially the same stand, and the world-power of this nation is not underestimated by Russia or the other countries.

Thus, seeing that the might of the world is getting on the side of right, we may rest satisfied that, as we have said, mankind is making progress.

### Britain's Capture of the Ocean Trust.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

SHALL Britain or America rule the waves of the broad Atlantic? It was simply a question of money, said the Yankee financier, who placed his faith in giant trusts. Mr. J. P. Morgan undertook to settle the matter at once and for all, and he formed the International Mercantile Marine Company, with a capital of £34,000,000.

"Poor old Europe—nearly played out!" This was the expression heard in New York when the colossal scheme of the Ocean Trust was financed, and the fame of Mr. Morgan was boundless. The comedian who announced that "from the deck of a Morgan ship he had gazed on Morgan's ocean" was cheered nightly throughout the States.

It is less than two years since the Ocean shipping Trust was heralded to an amazed world, with a tremendous flourish of trumpets. To-day the menace it was thought to hold out against Britain's commerce has disappeared. It is admitted that British managers have again secured control of their ships and that the trust has sustained gigantic losses.

Americans are sensitive to outside criticism, and it is difficult for an Englishman to deal with the question of the Atlantic shipping Trust without offending national susceptibility. In this case, however, the story of Mr. Morgan's greatest failure is told by Mr. James Creelman—an American—in the *World* newspaper, who says frankly that the surrender of the management to Mr. Bruce Ismay, with the resignation of Mr. Griscom and the transfer of the executive headquarters from New York to London, means the end of Mr. Morgan's efforts to monopolize the ocean. His giant Ocean Trust is now a British enterprise, with the head of the British White Star Line, Mr. Ismay, in full control. The shrewd Englishmen who joined in Mr. Morgan's scheme less than two years ago have, says Mr. Creelman, nearly all the cash that was paid to stockholders or ship contractors; they now have all their ships back again, and they control all the American ships in the bargain. The Americans have, he observes, non-dividend paying stock in the Ocean Trust, in place of such gilt-edge securities as the Atlantic Transport Company's ten per cent. stock, which they gave up.

Mr. Morgan was at the zenith of his career when he launched the International Mercantile Marine Company. He merged the American Line, the White Star Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the Dominion Line and the Leyland Line. This gave him a fleet of 123 ships, with a gross tonnage of 1,034,884, and an aggregate book value of £15,600,000. Upon this property he issued £24,000,000 of common stock and £12,000,000 of preferred, and £10,000,000 of four and a half per-cent bonds.



"DROPPING THE PILOT."

An American View of the Situation.

[Minneapolis Tribune.]

The bonds were sold for cash. The cash, according to Mr. Creelman, paid to the British companies went into the pockets of the shareholders. But it was agreed that the cash paid to the American companies should be used to pay floating debts and for large ships contracted for or in course of construction in Europe. So that a large part of the actual money received by the American lines went into the pockets of British shipbuilders. The British companies refused to accept payment in stock. They insisted upon and got a large proportion of hard cash. They were alarmed by the magnitude of Mr. Morgan's threatened ocean monopoly, but they did not want stock in it. Americans left everything to Mr. Morgan, and were paid almost wholly in stock which has never paid a dividend and is now without a market.

The policy of the British Government in aiding the Cunard Company to keep aloof from the Ocean Trust has been amply vindicated by the result.

But "the really interesting thing," according to Mr. Creelman, "is that the stockholders in the British lines got £6,831,200 in actual cash, and they got all their ships back again and the American ships in the bargain. And this in less than two years.

### Chanuch Military Service.

THIS impressive military service of the Jewish Church was recently conducted at the new West End Synagogue, London. A notable military gathering was present. The reverend preacher, in his remarks, which were of a very high order, said: "A warlike spirit still animated the descendants of the old Maccabees, as was evidenced by their magnificent response to the call of duty during the late war. He would have them remember that theirs was an additional merit to fall as Jews. For English-speaking Jews alone could answer the malicious old question, 'can Jews be patriots?' English-speaking Jews alone could refute the spiteful calumny that Jews are lacking in courage. . . . No zeal, no heroism, where military service is obligatory, suffices to silence the howl that the Jewish soldier serves simply because he is not exempted from service. But by the records of the recent past this sneer can never again be leveled against the Jewish soldier, either in Britain or in her daughter states across the sea. For all the Jews in the ranks had offered themselves most willingly, like their gallant fathers of old. British Jews were not led off to war, but they came forward for war. When Britain called her children, it was a mother's voice that reached the ears of her Jewish sons. They strove for her, they suffered for her and deemed it sweet, because so much they loved her."

Words like these are a veritable mission, and fall like refreshing dews upon the heart that once had wept by Babel's streams, and surely should make our Jewish kinsmen, in San Francisco, not ashamed to display, at least, some moiety of that responsive loyalty which the flag of the English-speaking people—the flag of liberty, justice and human right—always proclaims, and makes the British and American union the greatest law-giver ever voiced to man since the thunders of Sinai spoke their freedom-giving lesson to the chosen people; once the most proficient and earnest exponents of the avenging retribution of righteous war, when in response to the orders of Jehovah, they smote the enemy "hip and thigh," "from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same."

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## BRITISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

The cruiser *Drake* has broken the world's record for warships' speed.

Bishop Nevill, of Donedin, has been chosen Anglican Primate of New Zealand.

Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help," died in London, April 16, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Sord, a niece of Sir Walter Scott, died recently at her residence in Ballarat, East Victoria.

Toronto will have a visit on June 16 from 250 mayors, aldermen and councilors of Great Britain.

Mr. W. T. Rees, "Alawddu," the well-known Welsh composer, died suddenly at Llanelly early last month.

Last year there was a decrease in the consumption of whisky in England to the extent of 1,600,000 gallons.

Of 2158 students who matriculated at Glasgow University last year 360 were women, 272 of whom took arts and 76 medicine.

Sir William Milton, Administrator Southern Rhodesia, states that the reports of unrest among the natives are not substantiated.

British Columbia is experiencing a boom, the result of an extensive advertising of her resources in Eastern and European journals.

The amount due to depositors in the English Post Office Savings Bank on December 31, 1903, was approximately £146,133,500.

The administration of the British Central African Protectorate was transferred on April 1 from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

The Secretary of State, Burma, has sanctioned the construction of two railways, the total length being 187 miles, and the cost £1,160,000.

The Dungeness New Lighthouse, with one exception the most powerful in the English Channel, was last month brought into use for the first time.

The annual report of the Indian Department has been issued. There are 108,233 Indians in Canada, and their health and progress is satisfactory.

At the Crystal Palace, Manchester City won the English cup, the premier prize of British association football, defeating the Bolton Wanderers by 1 to 0.

Built in 1232, and made famous by Burns, the old Bridge of Ayr has been ordered to be closed, being unsafe for traffic. The repairs will cost £5,000.

The King and Queen were enthusiastically received in Ireland on their recent visit. The decorations were lavish, and expressions of loyalty numerous.

A million dollars is to be expended by Canada this season in improving the lighthouse service on the St. Lawrence route, the great lakes and the Pacific Coast.

A drinking cup, pronounced by the British Museum to be 3000 years old, has been found in a field at Stoningfield, Essex. It is now in the Chelmsford Museum.

A generous response has been made in England to the fund for Japanese widows and orphans, and £12,070 has already been forwarded to the Japanese government.

The warrant under which John Bunyan was apprehended and placed in jail at Bedford during the reign of Charles II was sold at auction in London recently for £300.

After necessary changes, the Wellington Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral is to be identified with the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which has had no chapel hitherto.

All the four members of the British expedition to East Africa, who some months ago were reported to have been killed by the Turkhana tribe, have arrived safely in England.

An Australian youth named Keiran, sixteen years of age, has covered a half mile by swimming in eleven minutes twenty-nine and four-fifths seconds, beating the world's record.

The Indian Budget shows a surplus for 1902-3 of £3,069,549. The estimated surplus for 1903-4 is £2,711,300. The Government intends to raise a loan of £2,000,000 in the coming year.

Work is to begin immediately on the erection of a large museum in Ottawa, to be called the Victoria National Museum, which is to be the center of literary and scientific work in Canada.

At a cost of £15,000 the Canadian Government has purchased the steam barquentine Gauss, built three years ago for the Ger-

man Antarctic expedition. The vessel is to be used for survey work.

Splendid rains have fallen in Queensland, ensuring the success of the sugar crop and also of winter fodder throughout the State. The number of sheep has increased by 1,600,000 in the last year.

If the scheme which has been submitted to the British Columbian Government is carried out, the Klondike, in a few years, will be in direct railroad communication with the rest of the continent.

Owners of the British Victoria Cross who sell or lose the decoration without being able to account for the loss will hereafter forfeit the £10 pension that goes with it, by a recent War Office order.

The Australian Commonwealth Cabinet has practically completed a bill authorizing the appointment of a Commonwealth High Commissioner in London at a salary of £3500, the post to be tenable for five years.

In recognition of her services in raising £150,000 towards the Belfast Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast City Council has decided to present the freedom of the city to Mrs. Margaret Pirrie, wife of the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie.

Toronto's great fire resulted in a loss of about \$12,000,000 worth of property. A fortunate circumstance, however, is that the principal sufferers from the disaster are firms of high financial standing, which can re-establish themselves without assistance.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has unanimously adopted a resolution approving the principle of preferential trade throughout the Empire, and expressing the belief that it would greatly stimulate commercial intercourse and strengthen the Empire.

The old historic castle of Dunstaffnage is at present under repair. It is understood that the work is being executed by the Duke of Argyll from subscriptions locally raised. It is proposed to convert one of the existing rooms in the keep into a museum.

A visit of members of municipalities in the British Islands to the St. Louis Exposition is being organized by a committee, of which Lord Lyveden is chairman and Sir Thomas Pile honorary secretary. The party will leave England on May 14 by the steamship St. Louis.

The British Minister at Tokio has conveyed to the Japanese Minister of Marine Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge's message offering the use of the British Naval Hospital at Yokohama for sick and wounded Japanese sailors and soldiers. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

The Dominion Government has decided to permit the establishment of fish traps south of the 49th parallel in the Gulf of Georgia and on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Only white or Canadian labor will be permitted in the construction, maintenance and operation of traps.

The appointment is announced of Mr. Williamson, of the Indian Civil Service, as Financial Adviser to the King of Siam, in succession to Mr. Rivett Carnac. Mr. Williamson has acted for about four years as assistant to the late Adviser, who is now Siamese Financial Agent in London.

Co-operation is flourishing in Scotland. At the quarterly meeting of the Scottish Co-Operative Wholesale Society it was stated that the total business done for 1903 amounted to £6,395,487, an increase of £336,368, equal to 5.5 per cent, while the productive efforts were valued at £1,540,445.

The "minority" Congregational churches in Scotland which a few years ago withdrew from the Congregational Union, owing to the amalgamation with the Evangelical Union of Scotland, have expressed their willingness to rejoin the union, and will be received at the forthcoming assembly at Greenock.

The released Tibetan prisoners in many cases decline to return home, and ask permission to attach themselves to the British force. The inhabitants of the Chumbi Valley show themselves particularly glad at the news of the defeat of the Tibetans. Guru proves to be well equipped, with an arsenal and storehouses.

It is announced that the Duke of Sutherland has been offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada, in succession to Lord Minto, and is looking over the ground before giving a final answer to Mr. Balfour. The Duke of Sutherland declined the honor some time ago, but has been persuaded to withhold his decision.

Wheat to the amount of 26,227,268 bushels has already been harvested in New South Wales. The Government statistician



estimates the season's yield at 27,327,268 bushels, representing 17 bushels per acre, and an excess of 11,000,000 bushels over the previous record. It is estimated that 17,000,000 bushels are available for export.

Under direction of the Imperial Department of Agriculture the largest and most effective ginny in the West Indies has been opened at Kingston. The factory is a three-story building and the machinery consists of six of the best gins operated, ginning 3,600 pounds of cotton daily. The cotton industry in the West Indies is developing rapidly.

The result of the first half year's working of the Mersey Railway under electric traction shows (1) an increase of £8,000 in receipts compared with the last half year under the old system; (2) 4,153,773 passengers carried, as compared with 2,844,708; (3) expense per train mile reduced by more than one-half, steam costing 41.2 d and electricity 18.2 d.

The Gainsborough District Council, after twenty years of unsuccessful effort, has just completed a water-boring scheme to supply the town. The boring, which is 1,515 feet deep, and yields 32,000 gallons an hour, is the largest sunk for water-works in the United Kingdom, and once during the operations the boring tool was lost for twenty-two months at a depth of 725 feet.

A general meeting of the Anglo-American League, which seeks to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation between the British Empire and the United States of America, was held April 1 at Staffordhouse, London, by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, the honorable treasurer of the league. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Bryce, M. P., was called for the purpose of passing resolutions in favor of a treaty of arbitration with the United States.

The British Foreign Office has now come to a definite agreement with the Zionists as to the location and the extent of the tract it is ready to give them in East Africa. This is to consist of 5,000 square miles of land northeast of Victoria Nyanza. It includes the Nandi plateau and is very fertile, well watered and well forested. An important point in the concession is that the land is only five miles distant from the Uganda Railway and thirty hours' railway journey from the coast.

Denmark's neutrality in the event of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia is now assured. Formerly the conventions between Denmark and Russia, very favorable to the latter Power, which were concluded by the late Czar, still held good. These will now be cancelled, and a new treaty, to which Great Britain, Denmark and Russia will be parties, is to be concluded. At least the Store Belt and Oere Sound will be declared neutral in the event of war. To this it is understood that the Czar agrees.

The British Admiralty has received an official report of the capture of Illig, on the coast of Somaliland, from the Dervishes. Three bluejackets were killed and six wounded. Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes, commander-in-chief of the East African station, who personally commanded the landing force, says the fighting which occurred April 24th was at close quarters. The Dervishes defended their stone zaribas and towers determinedly, but the British bluejackets and a detachment of the Hampshire Regiment stormed their stronghold gallantly and drove them out with heavy loss.

With great difficulties and no small danger, a census of the Indian Empire has just been completed. The operation embraced for the first time the Bhil country in Rajputana and the scattered island settlements of the wild Vicovarese and Andamanese and also the outlying tracts on the confines of Burma, the Punjab and Kashmir. The area covered extends from the Persian frontier to the borders of China; from the snow passes of Tibet to the tropical forests where Burma touches Siam. The population of the entire Empire is 294,361,056, of which 231,899,507 are in British territory.

May 24 is, in future, to be observed as a public holiday throughout the Cape of Good Hope, and to be designated "Queen Victoria Day." A memorandum has been issued from the Education Department, Wellington, stating that the Government of New Zealand desires that, in future, the birthday of her late Majesty shall be known as "Empire Day." It is suggested that at every school the children shall be assembled on the morning of Empire Day, and that they shall salute the flag. This ceremony may be followed by a short address to the children, reminding them of the privileges and duties of citizens of the Empire. The remainder of the day should, it is added, be observed as a holiday.

Maps of the Antarctic will have to be redrawn as a result of

the information brought by the Discovery expedition under Captain Scott. For fifty years, or since the days of James Clark Ross's south polar explorations, our maps have shown a vaguely delineated territory marked Wilkes Land, lying along the sixty-fifth parallel of south latitude. This, Captain Scott has discovered, is nothing more than an immense ice plain; "Wilkes Land" is a myth. When the full account of the Scott expedition in the Antarctic, lasting more than two years, is written, we shall doubtless know more of that veritable *terra incognita* than was derived from the explorations of all the *Discovery's* predecessors.

Tasmania, the island state of the commonwealth, has just celebrated the centenary of its foundation as a colony. It was on September 13, 1803, that Lieutenant Bowen, in the King's name, took possession of the little heart-shaped island which lies some 200 miles south of Australia. Early navigators believed the island to be a portion of the mainland. Tasman, the brave old voyager of the Dutch East Indian Company, called the island Van Dieman's Land, in honor of Governor-General Anthony Van Dieman. In 1856, at the earnest solicitation of the colonists, the name was changed to Tasmania. The centennial exercises had been postponed for several months on account of a smallpox epidemic.

The Mining Department of the Transvaal has just published its report showing the trade returns of the colony for the fiscal year 1902-03. The imports relating to the mining industry exclusively are valued at £1,673,076, as against £1,842,754 in the fiscal year preceding. Of this amount 93.03 per cent represented the value of stores consumed in the gold mines, 5.45 per cent the value of stores consumed in the coal mines, 0.51 per cent that intended for diamond mines, and the remaining 1.01 per cent for the chemical and metallurgical plants. The value of stores consumed in the gold mines averaged £1.576 per effective stamp. In 1898-99, the year before the Boer war, these imports averaged £1.034 per stamp.

### Atlantic Supremacy.

The new passenger steamships of the Cunard Line, which are to be the fastest liners in the world, are to have engines on the Parsons turbine principle. The new ships are to be larger than the present Cunarders, probably nearly 800ft. long, and they must attain a speed of twenty-four to twenty-five knots. Three German liners, the Kaiser Wilhelm II., Deutschland and Kronprinz Wilhelm do 23½ knots.

For the construction of the new racers the Cunard Company will receive a loan of £2,600,000 from the Government, and an annual subsidy of £150,000.

The progress of the turbine (which is a distinctly British invention) in the past ten years has been steady and satisfactory. Torpedo vessels so equipped have attained speeds undreamt of with reciprocating engines; passenger vessels have made high speed with great economy and a new standard of comfort; yachts with turbine engines have crossed the Atlantic in perfect safety, and the navies of the world are turning to it with hopeful inquiry. The British Admiralty was the first to adopt it.

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## THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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### SEVERING THE TIES. XI.

Upon the departure of Governor Bernard in the summer of 1769, the administration of the provincial government devolved upon Hutchinson, as Lieutenant-Governor, an office which he had then held for eleven years, but which had been very much of a sinecure and had brought him little or no emolument.<sup>1</sup>

The popular indignation aroused against the Chief Justice at the time of the stamp act agitation by the malicious misrepresentations of the Disunion leaders, though diminished in intensity, had not been allowed to die; it was now revived against the acting Governor. As the chief representative of the home government, Hutchinson was held responsible for all the acts of tyranny charged against it. As was the case during the incumbency of his predecessor, the executive chair was degraded to a sort of dignified pillory, and its occupant made the target for the slanderous missiles forged by the Disunionists.

With rare courage, and sustained by a high sense of duty, Governor Hutchinson met these hostile attacks with an unflinching front. During the five years of his administration of the affairs of the colony, he ably and manfully upheld the authority of the imperial government, and to the utmost of his ability endeavored to maintain the freedom of the subject.<sup>2</sup> That he failed in both these attempts was because the task was too difficult for one man to accomplish. In a few instances it may be said, by acts of omission and commission, Governor Hutchinson exhibited an apparent weakness; but that he was unable to rely upon the support of his coadjutors in the provincial government, who were overawed by the Disunion oligarchy, or count upon that of the vacillating ministry, is sufficient justification for these lapses.

This vacillating policy was now again shown by their action in regard to the troops. Wearied by the constant clamor of the Disunion leaders for their withdrawal, they prepared to remove them. They did not, however, unconditionally order their removal, but notified General Gage that he might, in his discretion, do so. This action was taken shortly before the departure of Bernard, who, on being consulted by Gage, resolutely objected to the proposed measure.<sup>3</sup> Influenced, perhaps, by this remonstrance, and perhaps thinking to satisfy both sides, General Gage decided upon a compromise. He ordered the removal of the 64th and 65th and the detachment of the 59th regiments and the artillery; leaving in the town the 14th and 29th. This was unwise, since, while it left a force inadequate to cope with an uprising of the mob element, it was no less liable to incur their enmity and provoke a collision than the larger one.

Though Governor Hutchinson could not depend upon the support of his subordinates in the civil government of the pro-

<sup>1</sup>John Adams asserts that it "yielded him a profit," but does not explain whence it was derived. Hosmer, more honestly, declares that it was "practically gratuitous." It is probable that Hutchinson did not receive one penny for his services as Lieutenant-Governor until such time as he occupied the Governor's chair.

<sup>2</sup>Of the legality and necessity of imperial control of colonial affairs, limited only by the constitutional privileges of the colonists and the rightful interests of every citizen of the empire, Hutchinson never doubted, and from his resolution to do all in his power to maintain this control and these interests he never swerved. To a relative he wrote: "The supreme, absolute legislative power must remain entire, to be executed upon the colonies so far as is necessary for the maintenance of its own authority and the general weal of the whole empire, and no farther."

<sup>3</sup>"If," wrote Bernard, "the troops are removed, the principal officers of the crown, the friends of the government and the importers of goods must remove also."

<sup>4</sup>There survives a humorous anecdote, which is reproduced by Hosmer and others, relating to this subject of challenges. A sentinel, being left on guard over some government property, was witness to a burglarious entry into an adjacent house, but did nothing to prevent the consummation of the crime. Being asked why he had not arrested the robbers, or at least raised an alarm so that they might be arrested by others, he replied that he dared not do either, as he was strictly enjoined neither to challenge a citizen nor do anything that would tend to deprive him of his liberty. Whether true or false, this story shows that at the time it was told it was well known that the soldiers had orders not to challenge civilians, notwithstanding the many false accounts to the contrary.

vince, he was loyally sustained by the military commander, Colonel Dalrymple, as Governor Bernard had been sustained by Generals Pomeroy and Mackay, the former commanders. All these officers showed great tact and forbearance in dealing with the officials and civilians of the town.

From the coming of the soldiers the strictest discipline had been maintained. The carrying of arms and the accosting of the inhabitants of the town was prohibited to the soldiers,<sup>4</sup> and that there might not be the slightest occasion for the charge of military coercion, they were confined to their barracks during the days of election. Every complaint, reasonable or unreasonable, made by the citizens, was patiently investigated, and, if it were possible, the grievance complained of redressed. The officers had established a race course upon the Common upon which it was said horses were speeded upon the Sabbath; they were discontinued. It was complained that the presence of the soldiers in the streets during the hours of divine service interfered with the devotions of the godly; they were confined in their quarters during these hours.

The conduct of the officers and men, under the trying conditions in which they were situated, was in fact exemplary.<sup>5</sup> But this did not tend to moderate the dislike with which they were regarded by the populace; and this dislike was fostered and increased by the scurrilous attacks made upon them by Disunion writers in the Boston journals. No accusation was too infamous for these writers to bring against them, and none too absurd for their readers to believe. The officers were accused of a deliberate attempt to incite an insurrection so that they might have an excuse for slaughtering the citizens of the town. One was specifically charged by name with inciting the slaves to rebellion, and another with giving orders to his men to "run the citizens through the bodies." The men were accused with assaulting unarmed civilians, men and boys, "with their cutlasses and bayonets," and of declaring their determination of "firing upon the inhabitants" of the town at "every opportunity." With unparalleled assurance these malignant and scurrilous falsehoods were re-published in England,<sup>6</sup> and, it would appear, gained some credence there.

The journals of Boston did very effective work in rendering the soldiers hateful to the populace,<sup>7</sup> and thus helping to bring about the wished-for collision. To further hearten the ruffianly element of the town to acts of outrage against their pretended oppressors, it was publicly declared that the soldiers would not be allowed to defend themselves, howsoever great their provocation might be.<sup>8</sup>

As early as the second week of the presence of the troops in Boston, the mob had made an indirect attack upon them, though

<sup>5</sup>Some American writers bear honorable testimony to the good conduct of the troops. Says Hosmer: "Occurrences of offense were avoided; a good discipline was maintained, and the collisions which at length came to pass grew rather out of the aggressions of the townsmen than from the conduct of the troops."—*Samuel Adams*, p. 129.

Says Arthur Gilman: "The general and the other military officers were desirous of avoiding unnecessary irritation of the people, and the rules of the army were relaxed as far as consisted with discipline."—*Story of the City of Boston*, p. 300.

Samuel Gardner Drake, an honored son of New England, whose patriotism is regarded as beyond dispute, in his "History and Antiquities of Boston," records his opinion that the outrages with which the soldiers were charged "were exaggerated," and that "in nine cases out of ten the soldiers were the abused parties." And Andrew Preston Peabody, another son of New England of the most approved patriotism, testifies to the good behavior of the soldiers and the persecutions they endured from the Boston rabble.

<sup>6</sup>In a pamphlet published anonymously in London in 1774, the joint production of Arthur Lee and Benjamin Franklin, it was asserted that "it was fully proved against Captain Wilson of the fifty-ninth regiment that he was exciting the negroes of the town to take away their masters' lives and property." That the soldiers "attacked and insulted the magistrates of the town," and "wounded persons frequently and wantonly with their bayonets and cutlasses," but that "these insults and outrages did not produce the insurrection that was wished."

This lying pamphlet, not the first or most audacious of its kind, but prepared with greater art than the others, is the source from which American writers have drawn much of their so-called history. Especially is it the source of the calumnies against Bernard and Hutchinson recorded by Bancroft and other dishonest chroniclers.

<sup>7</sup>It was not at all the desire of certain citizens that the army should appear inoffensive, every occasion of disturbance was taken up and magnified by the papers, and the intruders made as odious as possible," says Arthur Gilman.—*Story of the City of Boston*, p. 300.

These "certain citizens" who "magnified the disturbances" in the papers were, of course, the Disunion leaders, Adams, Warren, Cooper and others. This admission of Mr. Gilman is strangely inconsistent with the belief he elsewhere expresses that the mob outrages were abhorrent to these leaders, especially to Samuel Adams. But a like inconsistency characterizes the writings of many modern apologists of the Revolution.



at that time they had not acquired the courage to meet them face to face. There had been a guard house erected on the isthmus that joined the peninsula of Boston to the mainland. During the dark hours of the night a marauding party visited this building, and, finding it without protection, tore it to pieces. As usual with a Boston mob, the work was very thoroughly done, no whole plank being left.

This incipient outbreak was the first that occurred subsequent to the third annual celebration of the stamp act agitation on the 14th of August, 1768, which, being in fact a celebration of a riot, fittingly partook of the character of one. During its continuance the peaceful inhabitants remained within doors, where if they had incurred the enmity of the mob, they were glad to escape with no further punishment than a few broken windows.

By the time of the departure of Governor Bernard the fear of the military, which had at first restrained the mob from outrage, had faded away. They had been assured of immunity for any attacks upon them, and now that the military force had been reduced to one-third of its former number, all dread of them had ceased.

As the soldiers had been sent to protect the citizens of a supposedly loyal city of the empire from outrage by law-breakers, they not unreasonably expected a hospitable reception and fair treatment, and this they would have received had not the law-abiding citizens been dominated by those who encouraged the law-breakers. As it was, the men who had looked for welcome as friends and protectors, were soon taught that in the estimation of a large portion of the inhabitants, they were alien enemies whose lives were of no more value than those of the hungry dogs that roamed the streets.<sup>10</sup> At no time could the soldiers appear in public without running the gauntlet of a crowd of idle ruffians who greeted them with a storm of vulgar and profane abuse. As they were strictly forbidden to resent these insults,<sup>11</sup> they were obliged to bear the unmerited stigma of cowardice as well as that of being the hirelings of tyranny.

From these galling insults some of the men sought relief in desertion. Such were favored by the populace, who looked upon them as accessions to their ranks. But most of them were captured, and, according to the rude discipline of the times, flogged upon the Common. The sight of this punishment offended the nice sensibilities of the Disunionists, who, no doubt, preferred

<sup>10</sup>At this time Hutchinson wrote: "Our heroes for liberty say that no troops dare to fire on the people without the order of the civil magistrate, and that no civil magistrate would dare give such an order."

At this time, too, a writer—believed to be Samuel Adams—in an article in the *Boston Gazette*, declared: "Surely no provincial magistrate could be found so steeled against the sensations of humanity and justice as to wantonly order troops to fire on an unarmed populace."

Notwithstanding their temperate tone, no doubt these words were understood by the magistrates as a warning that they might not defy the will of the Disunion Oligarchy. The fact was, as the Disunionists were well aware, that there was no magistrate in Boston, save one, who, under any circumstances, would have dared to order the soldiers to attack the mob. That exception was Hutchinson, but he had doubts of his legal right to do so.

But, as the sequel showed, those who relied upon this fact to enable them to escape the penalty of a murderous attack upon the troops, did not consider that the law gives the soldier an equal right with a civilian to defend his life when it is endangered, even to the taking the life of his assailant. This fact was pointed out, after the event, by Josiah Quincy.

"Whatever awe the regiments had inspired at their first coming had long worn off," says Hosmer.

"An opinion has been entertained by many among us that the life of a soldier was of very little value. . . . Instead of that hospitality that the soldier thought himself entitled to, scorn, contempt and silent murmurs were his reception. . . . The soldier had his feelings, his sentiments and his characteristic passions also. . . . The law had taught him to think favorably of himself as peculiarly appointed for the safeguard and defense of his country. . . . How stinging it was to be stigmatized as the instrument of tyranny and oppression! How exasperating to be viewed as aiding to enthrall his country! He felt his heart glow with an ardor which he took for a love of liberty and his country and had formed no design fatal to its privileges."

These generous, and no more than just sentiments in favor of the accused soldiers were uttered by Josiah Quincy in his appeal to the jury in their behalf. Quincy, though among the most ardent of the proselytes of Samuel Adams, never renounced certain generous traits of character utterly foreign to the nature of his patron.

<sup>11</sup>Says Arthur Gilman: "Considerable forbearance was shown by the troops at this time, for the people often goaded them almost beyond endurance. . . . The soldiers were constantly followed in the streets by hooting and hissing crowds, and it required all the skill of the officers to restrain them from showing natural resentment."—*Story of the City of Boston*, pp. 308-311.

Says Hosmer: "A remarkable forbearance, one is forced to admit, characterized the conduct of the troops during the fall and winter of 1769. . . . Provocations were constant, the rude element of the town growing gradually more aggressive, as the soldiers were never allowed to use their arms."—*Samuel Adams*, pp. 159-161.

what they were pleased to term "the soft persuasion of a coat of tar and feathers," which they were in the habit of conferring upon those who had incurred their displeasure.

This punishment, at this very time, was meted out to an offender against their peculiar rules of ethics, and was the occasion of a popular demonstration of a very threatening character. An individual called an "informer," who was perhaps a subordinate officer of the revenue, had in some way incurred the displeasure of the Disunionists; perhaps by doing his duty as a customs officer. He was seized by the mob, stripped of his garments and covered with pitch and the contents of a feather bed and carted for hours through the principal streets of the town, attended by a howling concourse, until weary of gloating over his agony, they conducted him to the tree misnamed "Liberty" and forced him to take oath to govern himself in future according to the directions of the mob. The rabble then proceeded to their usual amusement of breaking the windows of the dwellings of those citizens who had offended them by taking the part of law and order.

Similar treatment was designed for a worthy bookseller, who had been guilty of the crime of publishing the Loyalist side of the argument. But this gentleman bravely defended himself against the "committee" sent to arrest him and sought refuge in the guard house, whence he later escaped in disguise and took ship for England, not daring to remain in Boston while it was under the dominion of the Disunion oligarchs.

During these defiant proceedings the military was ordered out and stood guard over the property of the householders, but was not allowed to interfere with the amusement of the rabble; which, of course, was an encouragement to further outrage.

Governor Hutchinson has been blame for this inaction, but the blame properly belongs elsewhere. Besides that he was doubtful of his right under the law to order the troops to disperse the mob, he might well have doubted of the expediency of such an order. Had the troops interfered a collision most certainly would have resulted. The number of the rioters was many times that of the soldiers, and they were armed with their favorite bludgeons. They were fully convinced that the soldiers would not be allowed to use their arms, and, for a time, at least, would have resisted them. Such a collision was of all things what the government desired to avoid, and what the Disunion leaders desired to bring about. Had it occurred, it would have been represented as an unprovoked attack on the peaceable inhabitants of the town. The victim of the mob, the despised "informer," would have been represented as unworthy of sympathy, and the outrage itself as the result of harmless acts done by an exuberant but peaceful populace.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup>It was ever the practice of the Disunionists of Boston to represent their fellow townsmen as being the most peaceful and temperate community that ever a happy country was blessed with, and that the only disturbing element was to be found among the government officials and the Loyalists, and they succeeded in impressing this belief upon the minds of many of the people of Great Britain. Mr. Thomas Hollis, one of the "friends of America" and the benefactor of Harvard College, wrote: "The people of Boston . . . are, I suppose, taken in a body, the soberest, most knowing and virtuous people at this time upon earth."

This belief has survived to this day in the minds of the uninformed, and is enshrined in the pages of Bryant, Bancroft, Fiske and others. The former asserting that Boston was "a community where . . . public morals and the outward forms of society had been pushed by the leaders of the government to the very verge of asceticism;" Bancroft declaring that "for so populous a place," it "was undoubtedly the most orderly and best governed in the world;" and Fiske, with the most commendable gravity, assuring us that "of all the misconceptions of America by England . . . perhaps the notion of the turbulence of Boston was the most ludicrous. During the ten years of excitement which preceded the War of Independence, there was one disgraceful riot in Boston; . . . but in all this time not a drop of blood was shed by the people, nor was anybody's life for a moment in danger at their hands."

But Dr. Samuel Eliot, President of Trinity College, Hartford, tells a different story. In his *Manual of United States History* he writes: "A constant tendency to riot on the part of a portion of the townspeople required as much energy on the part of the better class as any provocation from abroad against which they were contending."

As the above passage indicates, Dr. Eliot, like Peabody, Gilman, Drake, Hosmer and other fair-minded American writers, was of the opinion that the Disunion leaders discouraged mob outrage. How this belief can be entertained by one having access to evidence bearing upon the subject it is hard to understand. It has been noted that in one case, at least, that of Dr. Gilman, it has involved the writer in an inconsistency.

Mellen Chamberlain, alone of all American writers, hints at the truth. In his *Revolution Impending* he writes: "Nothing but confinement of the soldiers to their barracks could have prevented collisions with the populace. The patriot leaders had determined to get rid of the regiments at all cost."



The importers of British products, who during the earlier months of the presence of the troops in Boston, had enjoyed some peace and immunity from the attacks of the agents of the "Sons of Liberty," were again reduced to a state of terror. Many of them, fearing an attack on their houses, slept each night with loaded fire-arms by their pillows. The ill-feeling against them was intensified in the usual manner by proceedings at the town meetings. At one of these, held at this time, there was prepared a list of all the "infamous" traders who had imported foreign goods. Among these proscribed persons were Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson, sons of the Governor, who were merchants of the town. The Disunion chiefs did not neglect the opportunity to deal an underhand blow at their distinguished opponent. A "committee" composed of some of the merchants who had favored the non-importation agreement, but mostly made up of the usually disorderly element, was sent to remonstrate with the Governor, but he refused to receive it. His house was besieged by the "committee," and he parleyed with them from a window, warning them that their proceedings were illegal and exhorting them to disperse, which, after some further attempt at intimidation, they did. The younger Hutchinsons, perhaps because they were unwilling to provoke a conflict in regard to a matter which would involve their father in his official capacity, soon afterwards agreed to the demands of the Disunionists and the controversy ended.

The mob again counted themselves victorious.

This episode occurred early in January, 1770. A few weeks thereafter occurred another affray, also due to the mobbing of an importer. This outbreak ended in the loss of life.

One Ebenezer Richardson<sup>13</sup> came to the rescue of the distressed importer and was mobbed in his turn. He fled to his house, followed by the rioters, who tried to force an entrance. In fear for his life, Richardson fired upon his assailants, and, as often happens in such cases, the bullet flew wide, and fatally wounded a boy, "the son of a poor German."

Such a catastrophe was scarcely of a kind to be held up to popular execration as an example of the tyranny of the government, since the perpetrator of the deed was not an "alien intruder," but a native of the province, and not connected with the civil or military powers. Nevertheless, the Disunion leaders made the most of the opportunity. The dead boy was proclaimed "a martyr to Liberty," and "a victim to the cruelty and rage of the oppressors." He was given a public funeral, and his slayer was stigmatized as "a tool to ministerial hirelings," who had "most barbarously murdered an innocent youth." Richardson was arrested, hurried to trial and found guilty of murder, but, very properly, Governor Hutchinson refused to sign his death warrant. He was confined in prison for over two years, during which time the Disunion writers were complaining that he "remained unchanged," and was then pardoned by the king.

This small outbreak was the prelude to the crowning outrage of the "Boston Massacre," which occurred eleven days later.

Attacks upon the soldiery by the low element of the town had grown more frequent and malignant. Insult was succeeded by violence. On Saturday, the 3d of March, 1770, two or three soldiers, having business at a rope-walk kept by one Gray—it has been said they sought employment—were grossly insulted by the workmen. The insult was resented by the soldiers, who challenged the aggressors to a bout at fistieuffs. But instead of the fair fight they had invited, they were set upon by the workmen armed with the sticks used in twining the rope, and driven away bruised and bleeding. They retreated to their barracks and complained to their officers, who carried their complaint to Governor Hutchinson. On Monday, the 5th of March, the Governor laid the matter before the Council, recommending that precautions be taken to prevent such collisions in future. But the members of the Council, too timid, or otherwise disinclined to interfere, refused to take any action.

On the same day there occurred threatening demonstrations between the soldiers and the populace. Towards evening, the officers, knowing that the men were incensed beyond endurance by the insults and injuries they had been subjected to, ordered them to their barracks.

As the day passed signs of sinister intent were observed. Knots of men conferred together in the streets, but by degrees

<sup>13</sup>This man is also said to have been an "informer," a term applied by the colonists to revenue officers who refused to receive bribes for dereliction of duty. But there seems to be no evidence that Richardson was in the employ of the government.

they dispersed, and by nightfall the town was quiet—an ominous quiet that was succeeded by a still more ominous clamor.

At the hour of eight the silence was rudely broken by the angry pealing of a bell sounding from the steeple of the "Old Brick" meeting house,<sup>14</sup> in Cornhill, opposite the Town House, the then center of inhabited Boston.

In response to the signal the streets were at once filled with a mob of men numbering some hundreds,<sup>15</sup> armed with clubs and other murderous weapons. The crowd concentrated in Dock Square, an open space near the Town House, where it was addressed by "a tall man" masquerading in "a white wig and a scarlet cloak."<sup>16</sup> In an inflammatory speech this man urged the rioters to attack the soldiers' quarters, ending his harangue with a loud cry of "To the Main Guard!" The rioters echoed the cry and dispersed in several directions, shouting: "To the Main Guard! Kill the bloody-backs!" with other clamorous and sanguinary threats against the soldiers.

The soldiers were secure in their barracks, but there was a sentinel<sup>17</sup> on guard in front of the custom house on King Street, a short distance from the Town House. Towards this man rushed a detachment of the mob, led by one Crispus Attucks, a burley ruffian of Herculean build and great strength, supposed to have been of mixed Indian and negro parentage.<sup>18</sup>

The first comers stood aloof and pelted the sentry with stones, lumps of coal and clam-shells from the docks and jagged pieces of ice torn from the frozen gutters. He retreated to the custom house steps and loudly called for help. An officer at the barracks, which were within hearing, sent to his assistance a corporal and seven men, with unloaded muskets, at the same time dispatching a messenger to fetch Captain Preston, his superior officer.

The reinforcements reached the beleaguered sentinel and endeavored to secur his retreat to the guard house. But the rioters continued their bombardment, directing it against the newcomers. The corporal, thinking to intimidate the mob, now ordered the men to load their muskets. But, grown bolder by accessions to their numbers, and being assured by their leaders that the soldiers dare not fire without the order of a magistrate, the rioters pressed closer upon them, shouting: "They dare not fire; take away their guns; kill the bloody-backs!" and threatened them with their weapons.

At this time Captain Preston arrived upon the scene and endeavored to quiet the tumult, exhorting the rioters to desist from their attack and allow the soldiers to retire to their quarters. This confirmed the rioters in their belief that, under no circumstances, would the soldiers be allowed to fire upon them, and the fact that no command to "present," or any other order indicating such intention had been given, further confirmed it.

Renewing their insulting shouts, the rabble pressed upon the soldiers, even to the muzzles of their guns, the barrels of which they attempted to grasp. Among the foremost was Crispus Attucks, who aimed a blow with his buldgon at the head of Captain Preston, which blow was parried by a soldier with his musket. The force of the stroke felled this soldier to the ground, who, on struggling to his feet, saw the club wielded by the gigantic Attucks about to descend upon his skull. At that moment he fired, thereby saving his own life" and taking that of his assailant. At the same time six other soldiers, similarly threatened, fired also, and with similar fatal results.<sup>20</sup> Three of the rioters were instantly killed and eight wounded, from the effects of which wounds two more died.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>14</sup>"Frothingham says that "a few North-enders . . . lifted a boy into a window (of the meeting house) who rang the bell."

<sup>15</sup>Lossing, who made special research, asserts that there were seven hundred in the mob, which "speedily augmented in numbers."

<sup>16</sup>The identity of this mysterious personage has never been revealed, which indicates that his disguise was a complete one; otherwise he would have been recognized, as he must have been well known as one of the leaders of the mob.

<sup>17</sup>Among the tales told after the catastrophe to justify the outrage upon the soldiers and shift the blame from the rioters to the military, was one that this sentry had wounded a youth "with his cutlass." This story, which is repeated in a modified form by Bancroft and his imitators, is, of course, void of truth. But Hosmer seems to believe it has some foundation, for he writes: "The sentry had pushed or struck lightly with his musket a barber's apprentice who had spoken insolently to a captain of the 14th."

<sup>18</sup>Early commentators call Attucks a mulatto, but in Fisher's American Historical Record he is said to have been "a half-breed Indian."

<sup>19</sup>Says Dr. Peabody, in reference to this episode: "He" (Attucks) "knocked one of the soldiers down and would, no doubt, have killed him instantly had not the soldiers fired." And Lossing admits that the firing was "a justifiable act."



The mob then behaved as mobs do behave—they scattered on the instant. They had assembled uttering blood-curdling threats of the slaughter of two regiments—they fled appalled at the discharge of half a dozen muskets. They had but to hold their ground and the small detachment of soldiers would have been at their mercy, for their muskets were empty and there would have been no time to reload them.

Thus ended the affray misnamed a "massacre." A massacre had not been perpetrated, though an intended one had been averted. The soldiers, goaded beyond human endurance, had taken the lives of their assailants. For seventeen months they had borne from the populace, with unexampled self-restraint, insults of the vilest character,<sup>22</sup> culminating in attempted murder.<sup>23</sup> Humanity could suffer no more. History does not present another such example of the forbearance of a military force when exposed to the attacks of civilians.

As may be supposed, the Disunion chiefs were not slow to take advantage of this catastrophe. They were now provided with a band of duly-accredited martyrs. That they were from the dregs of the people and notoriously bad characters mattered nothing. Inhabitants of the province had been shot down by "hirelings of the ministry," and this fact, shrewdly managed, would suffice to set the province in a flame.

The Disunion leaders demanded of the Governor that the two regiments be dismissed from the town, and large numbers of their supporters from the country were brought into town to enforce their demand. The usual committee, with Samuel Adams at its head, waited upon the Governor in the Council chamber with the populace at their heels. Hutchinson refused to order the dismissal of the troops, holding that he had no legal right to do so. It was then suggested by Colonel Dalrymple

<sup>22</sup>Apparently eager to make the best of a bad cause, Charles Francis Adams uses this fact to make it appear that the soldiers deliberately and maliciously took the lives of the rioters. "So fatal a precision of aim," he declares, "indicates not a little malignity."

But inasmuch as the foremost of the soldiers' assailants were "at the very muzzles of their guns," and there was a dense crowd close behind them, in fact, have been more difficult for the soldiers to have missed the bodies of the rioters than to hit them; unless, indeed, they had fired in the air, which, under the circumstances, would have been an act of madness.

<sup>23</sup>An attempt has been made to make it appear that this affray was but a chance collision, and that, owing to the alarm it caused, the bell was rung, rousing the people and bringing them into the streets under the belief that there was a fire. With this intent Bancroft asserts that the collision "occasioned the ringing of the bell at the head of King Street." In thus asserting he follows a false and foolish account of one John Tudor, who is supposed to have been a witness of the affray, and who asserts that "on the guns firing the people were alarmed and set the bells a ringing."

But the falsity of this assertion is shown by the well-authenticated fact that the bell was rung at 8 o'clock and the attack upon the sentry did not begin until 9. Dr. Peabody honestly says that "the riot was evidently pre-determined, as one of the bells was rung about 8 o'clock, and immediately afterward bands of men with clubs appeared in the streets."

But Bancroft does not confine his distortion of the truth to this misstatement; his whole account of this affray is a perversion of fact, when not absolutely false. Among many malicious and false statements, he accuses an officer of the 29th with ordering his men to slaughter the people, representing him as saying: "Turn out and I will stand by you; kill them; stick them; knock them down; run your bayonets through them." He also says that Preston "gave the word to 'Fire'" and that the soldier shot Attacks "while he was quietly leaning on a long stick."

What shall be said of this? Mr. Bancroft had free access to original documents which must have informed him of the facts; yet he chose to publish as true history statements derived from testimony which at the time he wrote was well known to be perjured, and which is now acknowledged to be so by every American writer of repute, who treats upon the subject.

In honorable contrast to this action of Bancroft is that of Lossing, who wrote about the same time, and who gives a very impartial and fairly accurate account of the catastrophe.

<sup>24</sup>Says Dr. Peabody: "The torrent of coarse and profane abuse poured upon the soldiers is astounding, even in its echoes across the century, and might furnish material for an appropriate and edifying inscription for the forthcoming Attacks monument."

Since Dr. Peabody wrote, a memorial to this murderous ruffian actually has been erected, in accordance with a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature. It stands upon Boston Common—without the proposed inscription, however—proving that republics are not always ungrateful, though their gratitude sometimes may be grotesquely applied.

<sup>25</sup>There can be little doubt that it was the intention of the rioters to kill the soldiers. Dr. Peabody, though not so asserting, admits its probability. He writes: "The loss of life was inevitable, and the only question was whether it should be among the soldiers or their assailants. . . . If there was premeditation of murder, which we do not believe, it was on the part of the leaders of the mob."

And Charles Francis Adams grudgingly admits that it is—"at least of doubt whether any resource was left to save their (the soldiers') lives when they fired."

that, as the firing squad belonged to the 29th, that that regiment be sent to the castle, and the other retained in the town. Under instructions from their dictator, Samuel Adams, the multitude clamored for the dismissal of "both regiments or none!" and the committee returned to the Council chamber with this ultimatum; Adams declaring that "the voice of ten thousand freemen demands that both regiments be forthwith removed."

Governor Hutchinson still stood firm, but no member of the Council supported his resolution. At last Colonel Dalrymple advised compliance with the demands of the committee, and even Secretary Oliver, the brother-in-law of the Governor, and his foremost supporter, recommended him to yield.

There was no alternative; though Governor Hutchinson refused to order the banishment of the troops, he ceased to oppose their going. Colonel Dalrymple took the responsibility upon himself and pledged his word that the regiments should be removed to Castle William. A few days thereafter they left the town.

In the meantime Captain Preston and the file of soldiers who had fired upon the mob had been arrested by the order of Governor Hutchinson. But the Disunion chiefs were in no haste to bring them to trial. A trial conducted according to the forms of law would not provide the sensation desired, and, besides, would be liable to bring to light much that was discreditable to the populace of the town and their leaders.<sup>24</sup>

Fertile in expedients, they devised a method that would accomplish what was wished. A tribunal was organized in which the offending soldiers could be tried in their absence and unprovided with advocates to conduct their defense. The ever-useful "committee" was again called upon to help. A number of prominent Disunionists were appointed to sit in judgment, witnesses were subpoenaed and examined upon oath. Their testimony, which would shame the whole race of perjurers from the time of Ananias to Colonel Esterhazy, was carefully recorded and published in the form of a "narrative."<sup>25</sup> The Disunion leaders being careful to transmit copies to prominent "friends of America" in Great Britain, one of whom caused its republication in London.<sup>26</sup>

Among the witnesses whose testimony furnished material for this treatise was one who swore that he was cognizant of a plot of the military to slaughter the inhabitants of the town, and that during its perpetration the soldiers were to be instructed to "give no quarter." Other testimony as infamous and much that was ridiculous was sworn to. One witness testified to seeing a man, "with a veil over his face," firing on the people from a window in the custom house.

The Loyalist, in an attempt to stem the tide of falsehood and mischief, also published an account of the affray;<sup>27</sup> but this was resented by the Disunionists as treason to their cause. Because there was included in this pamphlet an account of some deliberations of the Council, it was stigmatized as "a breach of a most essential privilege;" and this by men who had been clamoring for publicity in every department of the government.

At length the accused men were brought to trial; that of Captain Preston taking place during the last week of October, nearly eight months after the affray, and that of the soldiers a month later.

At the trial of Preston, John Adams and Josiah Quincy were retained for the defense. Much unmerited eulogy has been bestowed upon these men, by American and English writers, for

<sup>26</sup>It actually did so, in spite of the efforts of John Adams, one of the counsel for the defense, to prevent it. Witness the words of Chief Justice Lynde, who presided at the trial; a jurist, as says Dr. Peabody, "eminent for his judicial integrity and impartiality, who declared that the evidence had made manifest facts that disgraced those concerned in the prosecution of Captain Preston and shamed the town."

<sup>27</sup>"A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston." Edes and Gill, Printers; Boston, 1770.

<sup>28</sup>In reference to the proceedings of the Disunion chiefs in regard to the "massacre," Mellen Chamberlain writes: "Skillful agitators perceived the advantage it gave them, and the most fantastic exaggerations were dexterously diffused. . . . Inflamed and grossly inaccurate accounts of the transaction were drawn up and scattered through the colonies and sent to Great Britain."

Charles Francis Adams admits that the "Narrative" was "prepared by a committee of the town upon the *ex parte* testimony of heated individuals," and that some of the testimony it contained was "positively perjured."

With these admissions in mind, it should not be forgotten that this infamous document was prepared and published, if not at the express direction of Samuel Adams, at least with his assistance and consent, and that no one knew better than he that it was a tissue of shameless lies.

<sup>29</sup>"A Fair Account of the Late Unhappy Disturbances at Boston; London, 1770."



their supposed chivalry and impartiality in undertaking to champion the cause of these so much execrated offenders. And the Disunion leaders are also praised for consenting to the postponement of the trials until such time as—as they suppose—the popular indignation had subsided.<sup>28</sup> But those who bestow this need of praise overlook some very evident facts. It was not the policy of the Disunion leaders to make martyrs of the soldiers—it was sufficient that they had made them infamous. To punish them would have been impolitic. The postponement of the trials chimed in with their wishes, for it gave time for the false evidence that they had gathered to sink into the minds of the people before the true facts that might be elicited at the trial should eradicate it. The acquittal of the accused soldiers, too, would furnish an opportunity for complaint of the failure of justice when the culprits were "hirelings of the government."

That the prisoners should be defended by men of their own party was also an advantage to the Disunion leaders—it was in fact suggested by them.<sup>29</sup> By this means testimony tending to show malice against the soldiers on the part of the populace could be prevented from being given too great a prominence;<sup>30</sup> with Loyalist counsel defending the accused men this could not have been assured. All facts point plainly to the conclusion that the trials were conducted in accordance with the program prepared by the Disunion chiefs.

Captain Preston was triumphantly acquitted; it being clearly shown that the men fired without orders. Upon the rendering of the verdict, the judge of the court, Chief Justice Lynde, expressed himself as fully in accord with it. "Happy am I to find," he said, "that after such strict examination, the conduct of the prisoner appears in so fair a light." And he did not hesitate to condemn those who had been the true cause of the catastrophe by their persecution of the accused men. "I am deeply affected," he said, "that this affair turns out so much to the disgrace of every person concerned against him, and so much to the shame of the town in general."

At the trial of the soldiers it was clearly shown that at the time they discharged their weapons they were in imminent peril of their lives,<sup>31</sup> but the verdict did not exonerate them all. Six were acquitted, and two—one of whom was the man who shot

Attucks—were found guilty of manslaughter. This was doubtless a compromise verdict, that would suggest that they were not entirely guiltless, and which would entail but a slight penalty on the condemned. In fact the penalty was a light—but still unjust—one. They were condemned to be branded on the hand, which was done—with a cold iron, it is said.

There, so far as the law or the government was concerned, the episode ended. But it presented too great an advantage to the Disunion party to be allowed to drop from the notice of the people. Thereafter, for six years—until the signing of the Declaration of Independence offered a subject of a more national character—it was commemorated by an annual celebration. At the first of these celebrations very little was said about the affray. It came too nearly after the trials, and the facts there brought out might be held in memory.<sup>32</sup> But at the second celebration the orator, Joseph Warren, after saying a good deal about the free institutions of the Romans, the fortitude of the Pilgrim Fathers, the illegality of colonial taxation by Parliament and its "gross absurdities," and the evils of standing armies, began to inveigh against "the avowed design of the ministry" of stationing an armed force in the town to overawe the inhabitants." He spoke of "the horrors of that dreadful night, the fatal fifth of March," when "our streets were stained with the blood of our brethren," and vividly pictured the fearful results *that might have occurred* "from the caprice of a raging soldiery."

In the fourth oration delivered by John Hancock,<sup>33</sup> it was declared that King George had "sent his British subjects to conquer and enslave his subjects in America," and that "the inhuman, unprovoked murders of the fifth of March, 1770," were "planned by Hillsborough (the Secretary for the Colonies) and executed by the cruel hand of Preston."<sup>34</sup>

The subject of the "Boston Massacre" should not be dismissed without a reference to the views of John Fiske.

That eminent historian, after describing the attack of the rioters upon the soldiers, which he pictures as an innocent game of snowballing, proceeds to draw from it a moral; and this is what he says:

"Such was the famous Boston Massacre. *All the mildness of New England civilization is brought most strikingly before us in the truculent phrase.* \* \* \* \* The story of the Boston Massacre is a very trite one, but it has its lesson. *It furnishes an instructive illustration of the high state of civilization reached by the people among whom it happened.*"

Mr. Fiske is styled by Professor Tyler, "a masterly critic of those times."

<sup>28</sup> As says Dr. Peabody, "it was evidently too early for eulogy, or even for plausible excuse."

<sup>29</sup> *Delivered*, but not composed by Hancock; that was a task beyond his power. The oration, as Wells tells us, was written by Samuel Adams, who sat complacently by, applauded the fervid portions, and, at its close, publicly thanked the orator for his excellent address.

<sup>30</sup> The supreme audacity of this production cannot be appreciated from the perusal of isolated passages; it should be read as a whole.

### Appreciates Britain's Might.

The war should draw the attention of the world to the fatal significance for all nations of the British domination in Egypt, and the fact that Britain controls Suez and Gibraltar and all the chief strategical points on the globe. Her already powerful fleet goes on increasing in strength, and with the addition of the ships now building will attain colossal proportions. She has also a large number of coaling stations on all the principal sea routes. All these advantages, taken together, make Britain truly mistress of the seas.—"Svet," St. Petersburg.

## CONTINENTAL

### Building and Loan Association

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Profit and Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	250,000 00
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<sup>28</sup>Says Lecky: "The episode has . . . a sequel which is extremely creditable to the American people. The trial . . . was delayed for seven months, till the excitement had in some degree subsided. Captain Preston very judiciously appealed to John Adams . . . to undertake his defence. Adams knew well how much he was risking by espousing so unpopular a cause. . . . It was very remarkable that after Adams had accepted the task of defending the incriminated soldiers, he was elected by the people of Boston as their representative in the Assembly."—*Lecky's History of England*.

The very fact that John Adams was elected to the Legislature with the support of the Disunion leaders—though, no doubt his action at the trial brought him many Loyalist votes—should have opened Mr. Lecky's eyes to the truth; that is, that his defence of Preston was undertaken in accordance with the wishes of those leaders. Instead Mr. Lecky makes the mistake of imputing the support that Adams obtained from the Boston people to the "freedom of a thirst of blood of the American people."

Knight and other British historians also laud the "high-minded barrister" under a similar impression. But John Adams was not too "high-minded" outrageously to misrepresent the facts of the "Massacre," when, by doing so, he could benefit his party. With this view he did not hesitate to slander innocent men and accuse them of shameful crimes. He told his readers that the rioters were "slaughtered in King Street," and that thereby "innocent blood was spilt," by "the murderous ministers and governors who brought the troops here." That "a standing army was illegally posted here to butcher the people whenever a governor or a magistrate, who may be a tool, shall order it."

<sup>29</sup>This fact is shown in a passage in a letter from Josiah Quincy to his father, in which he asserts that he had been urged to defend Captain Preston "by an Adams, a Hancock, a Molineux, a Cushing, a Henshaw, a Pemberton, a Warren, a Cooper and a Phillips;" all the most prominent Disunionists of Boston. How absurd, then, is it for John Adams to claim, as he did, that he was in danger of losing favor with the Disunion party, by defending the accused officer. The fact is he very well knew that in doing so he was obeying their behests, and the fact that soon after the close of the trial, he was elected to represent Boston in the Assembly proves that his colleagues took care that he should not suffer for his act.

<sup>30</sup>This, however, appears to have actually happened. It is admitted by Lossing, who writes: "So searching was the examination of witnesses by Mr. Quincy that Mr. Adams was obliged to ask him to desist, for he was eliciting from them facts that were not only irrelevant to the case in hand, but dishonorable to the town."—*Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, pp. 491-492; Note.

<sup>31</sup>Patrick Carr, an Irishman, one of the victims, who lived several days after he was wounded, made an ante-mortem statement, which was used at the trial. He said that he had before seen soldiers fire on a mob, but "never in his life had he seen them bear half so much"; that he "thought they did fire to defend themselves, and that he did not blame the man that shot him."



### Banquet on Empire Day.

British residents will celebrate Empire Day, May 24th, with a banquet, to be given under the auspices of the British Benevolent Society, at either the St. Francis Hotel or the Palace. A committee, of which Mr. Bennett, the Consul-General, is chairman, is at work on the arrangements, and particulars will appear in the daily press in a few days. Already there is a good demand for tickets and a notable and successful gathering is assured.

The British Benevolent Society has had quite a stroke of good fortune. The late Mrs. J. S. Porteous, of Ross Valley, it is found, bequeathed to the society three handsome houses on California street, this city, estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The society has, exclusive of this legacy, a reserve fund of about \$6,000, with no liabilities, so that it is to-day on a better footing than ever before. During the past year the membership has more than doubled, due to the Consul-General's energetic work, and there is a prospect of many more names being added to the roll in the near future.

A fusion of the British Benevolent and the St. Andrew's Societies—so far as their charity work is concerned—is mooted. It is thought by the promoters of the idea that the benevolent purposes of both, being similar, could be carried out to greater advantage by having a common fund and a common management—the social and other distinctive features of each to be retained without change.

### Defeat of the Crimps.

San Francisco at last is in a fair way to be rid, forever, of the crimps. Our Consul-General, in his single-handed fight against the villainous institution of crimping, has scored a complete victory, though the honors do not come to him in a bunch, so to speak, but piecemeal. In the first place, Mr. Fern, late "boss" of the Sailor's Home, has resigned rather than face further inquiry. The trustees have resigned in a body in consequence of the public disclosures, and most of the ladies of the committee have not only resigned, but have expressed their regret that they were ever concerned, even unknowingly, in the discreditable transactions of the so-called Sailor's Home. A new manager of the Home has been secured, on a salary, and efforts are being made to start a real sailor's home on proper lines. So much for the local result.

At the moment of going to press we learn that an important step has been taken at Washington with a view to improving the status of seamen. A bill passed Congress last week under which a Federal official is to be appointed in San Francisco who shall have the sole privilege of supplying seamen to ships. The arrangements thus made are similar to those which have worked so satisfactorily in British ports, and have long been insisted upon as necessary in this city. Not only this, but a few days ago Collector Stratton of this port received from Secretary Cortelyou at Washington, notice that a revised statute, in operation after May 13, 1904, makes it a criminal offense for any person to board a vessel and "solicit any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such vessel any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction, and with the permission of the master."

Thus has a British Consul, single-handed, done for San Francisco and California (in the short space of six months) that which the combined maritime and commercial interests of the Coast failed to do in twenty-five years of endeavor.

### Select Bay Excursion.

In lieu of a picnic, the Sons of St. George will this year give a private excursion on the bay, for members and friends, the steamer Caroline (Capt. Leale) having been chartered for Monday, May 30th. The carrying capacity of the boat is limited to 250 persons, and the rule in supplying tickets will be "first come, first served." Points of interest on the bay will be visited, and a landing made at some quiet spot for luncheon.

### British and American Union.

Two addresses of great interest will be delivered before the union on Friday evening, the 6th inst. Prof. Edward K. Putnam, of Stanford University, will speak on "The Viking Spirit in England Poetry," and Mr. Duncan McKinlay, United States District Attorney, will address the meeting on the subject of "British and American Conquests." A good musical programme will be tendered.

Resolutions of regret, from the Women's Auxiliary of the British and American Union, on the death of their late beloved President, Mrs. Mary R. Hewitt, were formally adopted at the last directors' meeting, and a copy tendered the family of the deceased.

It being necessary that a successor should be appointed to fill the presidential chair, the directors, at a meeting held on April 11th, unanimously elected Mrs. G. Alexander Wright to the office for the remainder of the current year. Mrs. Richard Leach was elected to the office of Second Vice-President and Mrs. Searby appointed Director to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Leach's promotion. Mrs. Wright, in acknowledging the high compliment paid to herself by the ladies, referred feelingly to the great loss which the society has sustained by the death of Mrs. Hewitt, and expressed the hope that the members would render all the help in their power, so that the work of the Auxiliary may be continued not only successfully, but with the same perfect harmony and good feeling which Mrs. Hewitt had labored so long to establish.

### India Ready for Russia.

The Russian threat of a concentration on the frontier of Turkestan is ridiculed here, says a dispatch from Bombay. The native population, whose sympathies are universally with the Japanese, laugh at the suggestion of a movement towards India.

One unexpected revelation of the war is the extraordinary aversion of the natives to Russia. It is thought that this is perhaps partly due to their intense delight at an Asiatic Power successfully assailing a mighty European foe.

It may also be due in some degree to the reports brought back by the native soldiers who served in the operations at Peking in 1900. The cruelties which they then witnessed on the part of the Russians filled them with horror at the very thought of the latter ever gaining a foothold in India, while for both officers and men, as soldiers, they conceived nothing but contempt.

### Sixty Men Dine Off a Pie.

Yarmouth, England, which originated the sprat banquet and the bloater feast, has re-established its title to gastronomic renown by a sea-pie dinner.

Sixty men dined sumptuously off a giant sea-pie that weighed one and a-half hundred-weight. This culinary novelty was the brilliant idea of Mr. Horace Mallott of the Tramway Hotel, where the feast took place.

The huge sea-pie was a "four-decker." The keel was laid with beef bones, there was a triple bulkheading of short crust, the bunks were filled with beefsteak and ox kidneys, and the holds stowed with meat and vegetables. The hull of short crust took a stone and a half of flour, and the vegetables comprised onions, carrots, turnips and potatoes.

The materials having been already prepared, it had taken the chef, William Harman, a retired smack skipper, an hour to build the savory confection, which had been boiling for nine hours, all sea-pies worthy of the name being boiled and not baked, as is the fashion on shore.

### To the Medical Profession.

Send for my prices on X-Ray Coils, Electro-Therapeutic Instruments and Electric and Pneumatic Vibrators. My prices defy competition. References, McNutt Hospital, City and County Hospital, San Francisco; Dr. Porter, Oakland, and many others. R. J. PRYOR, 777 McALLISTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Phone Page 1011.

### Thinks We are Doing Good Work.

"I am glad to send you these subscriptions, as I am sure your paper is doing a great work. The success of your efforts is seen in the closer relations of Britons and Americans, which friendship is steadily increasing. Every Briton should encourage you in this work.—S. K. Jackson, Cal.

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BERKELEY

MONDAY

JULY 4, 1904

The greatest exhibition of Scottish and other sports ever before witnessed on this Coast, participated in by the greatest athletes of the world. Games for all nationalities open to all comers. Introduction of new features. Three thousand dollars in cash prizes, besides handsome and costly medals for amateur events. Don't fail to witness the Great Irish Jig and Reel and Cake-Walk contests. The amusing Obstruction, Three-Legged and Sack Races, beautiful and picturesque Highland Dancing by expert men, women and children, exciting Bicycle and Foot Races, Dancing in both pavilions throughout the entire day and night. Magnificent display of fireworks in the evening. Let everybody come. Amusement in abundance for all. Music by first-class bands and corps of pipers. Admission to the park, adults (day) 50 cents, (night) 25 cents. Children (day), 25 cents, (night) 10 cents. Parties in Highland costume admitted to park free. Buy your ferry tickets for Shell Mound. Great Highland welcome for all.

GEORGE W. PATERSON, Royal Chief.  
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.





As is well known, St. Louis is to be entertained, for reasons which are only too self-evident; with a replica of the late South African war; and it is a foregone deduction, from perusal of the names connected therewith, that the coloring to be given to that exhibition will be a deep tinting of moral "gangreen." Would it not serve as an object-lesson, a sort of sermon in stone if the foreground to that "Midway" had erected thereupon a model of the monument, now under course of erection in Cape Colony, to Esau the colored hero of Calvinia. The facts associated with the death of Abraham Esau may not be familiar to your readers, hence a short resume will not be out of place. When the Boers occupied Calvinia they were informed that the British had cached some arms and ammunition, and that Esau knew of the whereabouts of the same. Esau was ordered by the Boers to reveal the hiding place, but he refused to do so. He was thrown into prison (he was not attached to any military corps, was simply a resident of the district) and subjected to treatment which makes a mid-West lynching a simple accident of environment. Medical evidence elicited the fact that for thirteen days his body was thrashed almost into pulp in order to force him to betray the cause he had accepted as right. He steadfastly refused and when driven to the verge of death by the floggings he received, said "No, you can kill me by inches, but I will be loyal to my Queen and country." But his martyrdom was not yet complete, he was taken out of prison, trailed by men with sjamboks through the streets, and finally shot in cold blood. The ringleaders in this "armed conference" were afterward discovered, viz.: Van der Merwe and Strydom, but coming under the caption "burgher," as defined in Article 4 of the Peace Convention, they and the veldt cornet in command escaped all punishment. The splendid loyalty of the humble Kaffir, which carried him through an experience, which has won for many less worthy the title of "Saint," gives to the government an opportunity to record a devotion which for calm, unswerving determination stands in the very fore-front of the loyalty displayed by the natives under circumstances of greatest difficulty and danger. If sufficient funds were not forthcoming to erect at St. Louis a "model" of the monument, there might be an effective compromise arranged by erecting at the entrance to the show a mural tablet, with the name of the hero inscribed thereupon, and to complete the trefolium might be added to the "affair" at Calvinia the equally glorious disclosures of Vlaktefontein and Brakenlaagte.

FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN.

The British Consul at Los Angeles, Mr. C. White Mortimer, is advertising advice in regard to the British making wills in this land of their adoption. He points out the law as follows: "When any testator omits to provide in his will for any of his children, or for the issue of any deceased child, unless it appears that such omission was intentional, such child, or the issue of such child, must have the same share in the estate of the testator as if he had died intestate." That, of course, refers to the survivors, but the true object of the worthy Consul is to prevent the Public Administrator getting his "rake-off," and to this effect the second quotation he gives in his printed circular, mailed to every man who applies, is more pertinent: "Executors must give bonds in double the amount of the personality and double the rental value of the realty, unless exempted from doing so by the will. This is often impossible for the surviving relatives to do. In Great Britain executors are not required to give bonds." Here is a good point well taken, advising people to avoid danger of trouble by waiving in their wills the giving of bonds by the executors. But the third fact or statement is the one that excites the activity of the British Consul to give this valuable advice to British residents without money and without price: "If persons die intestate, and leave no near relatives in the State, or if the surviving relatives cannot give bonds, the estates of such intestates are administered by the Public Administrator." The Consul has printed a form

of will which he will mail on application to any address, so that any reader perusing these lines will lose nothing by obtaining the papers and acting in the premises as he may decide.  
E. H. R.

At a banquet and reception at the English Club in Manila given in honor of Governor and Mrs. Taft, before their departure from the Philippines for the United States, an address was presented to the Governor on behalf of the British community by Mr. W. J. Kenny, the Consul-General. After speaking of the feelings of respect and esteem entertained by his countrymen for the retiring Governor, Mr. Kenny remarked on the appreciation by the latter of the important part taken by British merchants in the development of the Philippine Islands, who were described as "one of the most valuable assets possessed by the United States in the islands." The Governor in reply, after thanking the British community, said there was nothing in the Philippines to exchange, so far as Americans were concerned, the classification of the world into Americans, Britons and foreigners. The sense of unity in their history and in their struggles for freedom was especially impressed on Americans charged with the duty of introducing liberty, as it has become the warp and woof of Anglo-Saxon life, into a country where very different precedents have been followed in administration, and where a very vague idea of individual liberty has hitherto prevailed. In setting up Anglo-Saxon ideals in the Philippines America has had the full sympathy and assistance of the British community there. The Governor went on to say that British commercial interests in the Archipelago were large, and he felt sure the community recognized on the part of the American authorities every desire to encourage the continued investment of British capital there. Further, it was a bond of sympathy that America was just beginning a work on which Great Britain has long been engaged—the establishment of order and government amongst other races. This work commanded the admiration of Americans; and a great American statesman, Daniel Webster, had expressed that admiration in a famous passage, in which he referred to Britain as "the power which has dotted the globe over with her possessions, and whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, encircles the earth with one continuous strain of the martial airs of Britain."

Editor, BRITISH CALIFORNIAN.

DEAR SIR: Now that the Japanese-Russian war is fairly on, it seems pertinent to inquire on which side the sympathies of our Board of Supervisors are.

As you remember, during the British-Boer affair they "batted in" and declared in favor of the Boers.

Possibly they will think the present war is none of their business. Was the other?

W. E. L.

Not all bankers are aware of the manner in which the clearing house system originated. The messengers of the London banking houses used to meet at a certain ale house, and there make exchanges of paper. Their employers observed this and held a meeting to discuss the matter. This meeting resulted in the founding of the London Clearing House in 1775.

Dr. Charles W. Decker, Dentist.

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Compare it yourself and see if this isn't so.

Ladies and Gentlemen: When you drink

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## CALEDONIAN CLUB



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Be sure and buy your Round-Trip

Ferry Ticket for Shell Mound Park

ADULTS 50c.

CHILDREN, 25c.



### The Patriotism of Race.

This is a world of incessant strife and endeavor, where no race nor family can stand at all unless the members of it stand "all for one and one for all." The history of mankind has been a history of woe to every race whose members have not felt, or have not been loyal to the ties of blood kinship. Of such races it may be said their blood was thinner than water, and they have either long since perished utterly, or else been reduced to servitude and absorbed by races whose men have known how to act like brothers in mutual defense against any foe that threatened even the weakest of them.

At the time when Tatnall uttered his famous saying, "Blood is thicker than water," it could have been spoken of several other races far more accurately than of the Anglo-Saxon; for at that time there was comparatively little popular sympathy between the people of the British Islands and the people of the United States. The traditions and histories of both countries were largely made up of wars, and of the prejudices, hatreds and antagonisms growing out of those wars. On the other hand, while the Anglo-Saxon race was thus dominated by mutual jealousies of one kind or another, there was developing among certain European races, and particularly among the Italians and the Germans, a spirit of racial sympathy destined to profoundly affect the whole European political system.

It was the vigor of this race sentiment that made the success of Bismarck and Cavour possible. United Italy and united Germany stand as proofs that blood is thicker than water.

The impulse of that spirit is to-day more potent than ever, because it is more widely and more acutely felt. It is the chief cause of the disturbances in the Austrian empire and in Southeastern Europe, because the peoples of the various races inhabiting those countries are continually planning, plotting and striving to find some means of effecting a racial unity through the establishment of a self-governing nation.

The most momentous of these various race movements is that which is stirring in the minds and in the hearts of the Slavs. It is already manifest that out of the movement toward Pan-Slavism there is to come the great story of this century, for the stirring of the Slav means as much to the world to-day as the stirring of the German and the Italian meant to the Europe of fifty years ago. It promises to be one of the most marvelous stories of all the ages, but at the same time it threatens to be one of the most dangerous.

It is, then, something more than a sentimental consideration which at this time is drawing so many of the leading minds of every branch of the great English-speaking race into a closer and closer correspondence one with another in an effort to revive the ancient kinship and brotherhood of the race. Should the blood of the Anglo-Saxon race ever become thinner than water the future of the world would be Russian or Chinese. A great race has built up a great empire from the northern to the southern seas; it has settled its children in all the vast unoccupied lands of the Americas and the Australias; it has established peace through just governments; it has given to the poorest and the weakest a degree of protection to life and property never known before.

In the accomplishment of all these mighty works from the days of Magna Charta down to our time the Anglo-Saxon race in all its branches and in all its widespread dominions has grown rich, prosperous and proud. At present, if it were united, nothing could successfully assail it. A vast power is within its hands; an opportunity immense awaits the right exercise of that power. "There is to me," said Cecil Rhodes, "something almost awful in the thought that if a few strong men at Washington and at Westminster could agree it would be possible even now to establish throughout the world an Anglo-Saxon peace which no nation would dare break."

We may not agree fully with those words of the great South African dreamer, but even the least sanguine can hardly doubt that if a genuine blood loyalty grew up among the men of our race there would then be a power sufficient to guard civilization against any threatening dangers from the banded barbarians, despots and superstitions of earth.

That blood loyalty which is so essential to our race in the approaching struggle for supremacy, we may reasonably believe, will be attained in the near future. The old antagonisms that kept the American and the British branches of the race more or less hostile to one another are passing away. A thousand evidences manifest the growing and increasing spirit of good will between the two peoples. Men of light and leading have long since perceived that the greater interests of the two are essentially the same. Political wisdom, therefore, as well as sentiment, tends to bring them together and to hold them in bonds of friendship far firmer than any diplomatic alliance could be. Moreover the smaller nations of the civilized world can watch their increasing friendliness with gratification, for it threatens none. It stands for peace, liberty and justice to all. Indeed it is not too much to say that the cause of humanity itself depends upon the blood loyalty of the Anglo-Saxon race, for it is with that race God has intrusted the ark of His covenant unto the sons of men.—*John McNaught (Editor of the "Call") in an address to the British and American Union, San Francisco.*

### Portland Claims Champion Piper.

According to a writer in the *Evening Telegram*, Portland, Oregon, has among its celebrities the champion piper of the world—Prof. Jamie Moon, one time Piper Major of Scotland's famous Forty-second Regiment. Professor Moon is a man with an interesting history. It reads like a novel, and yet as he attends to his daily duties in the streets of Portland, clad in Americanesque blue jeans and jumper, one would not suspect that for many years he wore the kilts of the Highlander and basked in the smiles of royalty. For he was a dancer of renown as well, and what is more, was at one time one of the most famous athletes in the world.

The statement that one individual has been awarded 5700 prizes seems incredible, but Professor Moon has material evidence in the shape of gold and silver medals and a great book full of newspaper clippings that, during his career, which commenced at the age of 12, he has been awarded this great number of prizes. He piped for the famous Black Watch.

Before coming to America Jamie gathered in all the honors for bagpiping which were to be had in Scotland and England, and has been awarded the championship of North America for four successive years.

He organized Portland's band of five pipers—said to be the only pipers band in this country.

It has reached Jamie's ears that San Francisco has one, if not two, pipers held to be the best on the Coast, and he does not like the idea at all. He will brook no rivals, and has announced his intention of taking a trip to the Golden Gate to give the presumptuous San Franciscans a chance to stand alongside of him, and thus have the matter settled.

### Cunard Line.

It has been arranged by the Hungarian Government that emigration from Hungary to America shall in future be directed through the port of Fiume, and an arrangement has been made by that government with the Cunard Company to use its Mediterranean-Adriatic service for that purpose. Cabin and steerage passengers will be carried and every requisite for their comfort has been provided. Interior points in Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Dalmatia, etc., are readily accessible to Fiume and Trieste.

It is proposed to raise a memorial to a real poet, dead and gone. Not everyone knows the worth of the Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker, but all who are interested in good literature, should. He was vicar of Morwenstow, in Cornwall, for more than forty years, and his name is identified with that county. Perhaps he is best known by his "And Shall Trelawney Die?"

And have they fixed the where and when?

And shall Trelawney die?

Here's twenty thousand Cornishmen

Will know the reason why!

As this is the centenary of Hawker's birth it is desired to place in Morwenstow Church a stained-glass window to his memory.

### Sporting Notes.

The Thistle team, champions of the California Association Football League, defeated an all-star aggregation composed of players from the other teams of the League, at San Jose, April 24, by the score of 2 to 0.

It was a stirring game throughout, and the Scottish players are justly proud of their success. While the Independents hold the cup, the Thistles have the League championship, and can now claim to be invincible. The game at San Jose closed the most brilliant season of Association football in the history of California.

Lacrosse, the national game of Canada, seems to have come to California to stay. The newly formed California Lacrosse League has three good teams playing, and every match attracts interested spectators. A schedule for the season will shortly be issued.

The new bowling green in Golden Gate Park was formally opened April 17. It is in splendid condition, and every Saturday afternoon the Scottish bowlers engage in the game before crowds of enthusiastic spectators.

The now fashionable game of golf was put down as a nuisance by an Act of Parliament in Scotland in 1641. Then fines were inflicted on people who were found guilty of playing the game, for it interfered with the practice of archery, as men preferred wielding the club to pulling the bow.

The British exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition occupies 191,910 square feet of space, the appropriation being \$1,000,000. There are many divisions of the exhibit, such as the educational, liberal arts, manufactures, electricity, transportation, mining and other departments. The most elaborate display is made in the liberal arts department. The photographic display is especially extensive. There are 300 historical exhibits, collected by Sir Benjamin Stone, covering British history from its most primitive and pagan times. Buildings of historic note, such as Windsor Castle, the Tower, Abbey, Houses of Parliament and Guild Hall, are shown in life-like detail. The pictorial and scientific subdivisions of this department are equally extensive.

### DE LA ROSA RESORT, GIBBS, CAL.

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## The British Fraternal Societies

### The Scottish Societies.

THE games committee of the Caledonian Club has appointed the following judges of the games to be held at Shell Mound Park on Monday, May 30: D. J. McFarland, George McDonald, Hedley V. McDonald, J. B. Johnstone, Angus Stewart, J. W. King, H. B. Brown, Hugh Fraser, D. A. McLean, A. Lauriston, James A. McKay, George Harris, M. P. Forbes, Horace Cookson, R. McD. Murray, James Bennett, Thomas Wilson and W. R. King. The starters of the games will be Peter McIntyre and George McDonald.

The arrangements are nearing completion, and the committee is satisfied that it will be able to present a list of attractions never before equalled at a Caledonian gathering. There will be forty-one events, including two specials—bagpipe playing for a gold medal, valued at \$250, and three other valuable prizes, and a foot race for football players, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic League, for which valuable medals will be awarded. The music will be supplied by Fairgrieve's band.

Col. Macgregor entertains the club on the 6th inst. A large delegation from Sacramento will be present. The arrangements are in the hands of Wm. Mitchell, Angus McLeod and Chief A. M. Macpherson.

\* \* \*

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club enjoyed another of its popular smokers on the 28th ult. Chief Geo. W. Paterson presided, and presented a fine array of talent, gotten together by the club's energetic literary committee. Songs were rendered by clansmen Morrison, Shepherd, Donald, Scott, Dow, Davidson, Cameron, Miller and Hunter. Some fine violin solos were contributed by Mr. J. Woods, while clansman Rintoul gave some clever exhibition dances. Mr. McInnes, assisted by clansman Cameron, also delighted the gathering with exhibitions of Scottish dances. Remarks by clansman Stevenson, ex-Chief Cornae, of Clan Fraser, clansman Fullerton and the editor of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN lent variety to the programme. Chief Paterson also took the floor, reciting some of the immortal passages in Shakespeare. Scottish hospitality of the kind that cheers was dispensed at intervals.

The "Tattie and Haddie" supper (the twenty-second annual feast of its kind), given on Saturday evening, the 23d ult., was enjoyed by a large number of members and friends. The supper was perfect in every particular, the Scottish delicacy disappearing in a manner that betokened healthy appetites and keen appreciation of the treat. The address of welcome was delivered by Chief Paterson, after which the following well-rendered programme was given: Bagpipe selections, Edward Ross; songs, M. Morrison and Mrs. J. H. McGregor; cornet solo, William Fairgrieves; songs by James Nevin and Tom Hunter; flute solo, J. Crowley; songs by Mrs. McDonald, Robert Ford and Dave Finney; recitation, R. H. Murray; songs by Miss A. Smith, K. McLean, W. Shephard, William McLaughlin and Dave Donald.

The Thistle Club expects to make a monster success of the annual games at Shell Mound on July 4th.

\* \* \*

The St. Andrews Society has perfected its arrangements for the annual outing to Fairfax Park on Saturday, the 7th inst. A splendid programme of sports has been prepared, and old and young are bound to put in an enjoyable day. President P. Livingston Dunn and the officers of the society will be on hand to see that everything possible is done for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Boats leave the ferry at 9 and 10 A. M.; also at 1:45 P. M.

\* \* \*

Clan Fraser, No. 78, O. S. C., initiated seven new members at its last meeting. As many more applications are in process of consideration. The clan will not hold a picnic on Admission Day this year, experience having proved that the date is too late in the season to draw a large attendance. Special functions in the city will be provided to make up for the loss of the outing.

Co-operative spinning mills in Oldham, England, number seventy-five, with an invested capital of £5,000,000.

### Sons of St. George.

BURNABY and Pickwick Lodges, of San Francisco, celebrated the anniversary of England's patron saint with a banquet at the Cosmos Rotisserie, on Saturday evening, April 23d. Both lodges were well represented in the gathering, as were also the two lodges of the Daughters of St. George.

The banquet hall presented a pretty picture, with its lavish table decorations and display of British and American flags. Roses were worn by the company.

The dinner was excellent and put everybody in the best of humor for the literary and musical exercises which followed. Chairman H. Digby-Johnston offered the toasts, and introduced the speakers, having a happy word for each. The first toasts on the list were to "The President of the United States," and "The King and Queen of Great Britain," both being received with great enthusiasm. "St. George's Day and the Sons of the Saint" was the next sentiment, the response being made by Past Grand President Thomas Bradbury, who, in an interesting talk, sketched the history of St. George and recounted some of the glorious deeds standing to the credit of the early-day Englishman, particularly in the fields of discovery and of the civilizing of dark lands. The speaker expressed his belief that one day there would be a union of all the English-speaking peoples.

Rev. Wm. Rader, responding to the toast "The British Empire," said that that morning he had taken down the map to see where the British Empire was, but his search soon took the turn of trying to find out where it wasn't. The red markings seemed to be everywhere. And it was a glorious empire, said he, one that has ever stood for "liberty, progress and Christian civilization." As an American, he devoutly hoped that the two nations would always have the same high aims, and proceed hand in hand.

Wm. Witts responded gracefully for "The Old Folks at Home," and a word was said by Messrs. Brandon, Sedgwick and Clack in response to the sentiments "The Land of Our Adoption," "The Press," and "The Ladies," respectively.

The musical numbers were of a high order, and were enjoyed to the full. Mr. Fossey sang "The Mighty Warrior"; Mr. Young, "Soldiers of the King"; Mr. G. B. Woods, "Death of Nelson"; and Dr. A. E. Sykes, "Hearts of Oak." During the dinner appropriate selections were rendered by the Orpheus Orchestra, conducted by Brother H. W. Gerrans. The playing was splendid.

Letters of regret from Mr. Wm. Greer Harrison and others who had been invited were read by the chairman. A letter from Brother W. G. Johnson (who was on the list for an address), stating that illness prevented his being present, was also read. A vote of sympathy was taken.

The singing of "Home, Sweet Home" brought this very successful celebration to a close.

The arrangements had been admirably planned, and were well carried out, credit for which was due Messrs. G. E. Fisher, A. Allison and G. Burrows, of Burnaby Lodge, and Messrs. H. Digby-Johnston, C. W. Pope and H. J. Ford, of Pickwick Lodge.

\* \* \*

The officers of Pickwick Lodge and a number of members gave a farewell dinner at Delmonico's recently to Brother Thomas Butcher, who was about to depart on a trip to the old country. A jolly evening was spent. Brother Butcher is one of Pickwick's most popular members, and the good wishes of a legion of friends accompany him in his journeyings.

\* \* \*

Burnaby Lodge will nominate new officers on the 21st inst., and will hold the election on the 28th inst. Installation will take place June 4th. The lodge is discussing the important question, "Shall the Sons of St. George amalgamate with the Sons of England?"

Our readers will regret to learn that Brother John F. Johns passed away April 26th. He was an old and highly esteemed member of the lodge, with a record for faithful work and unflagging interest in the lodge's welfare. He had held office for many years, and was one

of the best-known members of the Order. His son is at present filling the presidential chair in Burnaby Lodge. The funeral was conducted from Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday, May 1st. A large assembly of sympathetic friends gathered to do his memory honor, and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. His widow and children have the condolences of all who know them in their sad loss. The deceased was a native of Cornwall, and aged 62 years.

\* \* \*

Riverside Lodge, No. 472, is the name of a new lodge just instituted at Riverside, Southern California, with twenty-five members. Brothers of Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, and Alexandra Lodge, Pasadena, visited Riverside in a body and assisted Past Grand President Robert Sharp and Grand Messenger Wm. Meek in starting the machinery of the new branch. Riverside Lodge No. 472 starts under happy auspices, having a long list of applications in hand and a splendid field for expansion, the town of Riverside being fully one-half English.

After the institution of the lodge, a social time was enjoyed, with refreshments, and the following day the Los Angeles and Pasadena delegations were shown about the city.

The officers elected and installed were: Joseph Urquhart, president; R. Brinsmead, vice-president; C. H. Wimpres, secretary; W. J. Board, treasurer; C. Gordon, messenger; G. W. Freeman, assistant secretary; C. Kelley, assistant messenger; W. H. Gribble, chaplain; J. H. Hastings, inner sentinel; R. P. Godfrey, outer sentinel; Stephen Squire, past president.

There is talk of a new lodge being organized at San Diego.

\* \* \*

A novel souvenir of St. George's Day was issued by Milton Lodge, of Victoria, B. C. On a green ivy leaf was printed, in gold, the words, "St. George's Day, April 23rd, 1904." This pretty reminder of the day and its associations was mailed to members and friends of the Order.

\* \* \*

Members of the Los Angeles and Pasadena lodges assembled at the Church of the Angels, in Garvanza, according to their annual custom, and fittingly commemorated St. George's anniversary. The church was decorated with American and British flags and flowers. A special sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Rev. A. G. L. Trew.

### Daughters of St. George.

The recent "evening at home" given by Empress Victoria Lodge was a decided success. A very good programme was tendered, and refreshments were served. Dancing was a feature. The lucky winner of the handsome lace cape, kindly donated by Mrs. E. Burchell for the benefit of the benevolent fund, was Mrs. McLaine. The raffle realized a much larger sum than was anticipated and Mrs. Burchell has the sincere thanks of the lodge for her generosity.

### Cymrodorion Society.

The members of the society had the pleasure of listening to a deeply interesting and instructive lecture on the microscope, by Prof. Thomas Price, on the 12th ult. The professor told of some of the wonders of the instrument, and the marvelous work it has done in many branches of science.

H. Digby-Johnston, LL. D., announces to his clients and friends that he has removed from the Chronicle Building to 1107 Mutual Savings Bank Building, corner of Market and Kearny streets.

Two hundred Canadians who served in South Africa with medical and bearer corps have been engaged by the Japanese Government.



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### The Oakland Celebration

IN HONOR of St. George's Day, members of Albion Lodge, Oakland, and Derby Lodge, Alameda, participated in a banquet, held at the Piedmont Clubhouse. The rooms were tastefully decorated with the American and British flags intertwined, and a wealth of scarlet geraniums served to enhance the brilliance of the scene.

A letter from the Mayor of Oakland was read, expressing his regrets at being unable to be present, and also one was read from Dr. Frederick D'Evelyn, the stirring patriotic tone of which caused the whole audience to rise at its conclusion and sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

An Oakland paper gives the following account of the notable gathering:

The chairman, Dr. H. G. Chappel, opened the after-dinner speaking in well-chosen words and introduced the speakers. Past Master J. Lancaster responded to the toast "The Order, Sons of St. George," and was in a particularly witty mood, enumerating all the benefits to be derived from membership in the order.

The Rev. Edgar F. Gee, rector of St. John's, rose to great eloquence in his delightful description of the beautiful hills and dales of the home land. In the absence of Mayor Olney, Mr. A. A. Denison was called upon to respond to the sentiment, "Our Civic Authorities." He paid a high tribute to the incorruptible manner in which municipal affairs were conducted under the British flag.

Mr. D. Edward Collins responded to the toast, "The Anglo-Saxon Race," and treated his subject in a manner showing what the world owed to this dominant race and to the work that still lay before it if the Slav were not to gain the ascendancy.

Mr. A. J. Willson was very graceful in his courtly response to the toast, "The Ladies."

Mr. Austin Lewis spoke on "The British Empire," and elicited applause by his brilliant address. His treatment of the subject showed a powerful grasp of the matter in hand and betrayed the broad, analytical and unprejudiced mind, driving home the facts with irresistible force and at times thrilling his hearers with his eloquent words.

The speaking was interspersed with songs by members of the order. A duet by Messrs. Trow and Oakes, Excelsior; vocal solo by Mr. Oakes, "My Pretty Jane"; song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Robert Howden; Mr. G. A. Hall sang "The Gallants of England." The orchestra under the able direction of Professor James Pollitt discoursed sweet music during the evening.

The committee of arrangements consisted of James Pollitt, A. G. Rhodes, A. H. A. Smith, Jessc Moore, John Ghent, J. A. Barlow, A. J. Willson and President T. Booth.

### Canadian Started Japanese Navy.

*Cassier's Magazine* says the foundation of the Japanese fleet were laid by the Canadian Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, K. C. B., during his mission to Japan.

Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, who is now 64 years of age, was selected in 1873, by the admiralty to proceed to Japan as commander of the naval station to instruct the Japanese navy. He served as director of the Imperial Japanese Naval College at Yeddo for two years and received the thanks of the Emperor of Japan, and approval of his services from the admiralty while holding that appointment.

### Made King Edward a Mason.

The man who conferred the third degree upon King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his entrance to the Masonic fraternity, died in San Bernardino, Cal., March 16th. He was Robert Hooker, of recent years a resident of the above-named city, but at the time of the King's initiation, Master of Barrow-in-Furness Lodge, England. Later, in 1875, as Installing Officer of one of the districts into which England is divided, he presided at the ceremonies when Edward was made Grand Master.—*Trestle Board*.

Part 5 of the new Gaelic Dictionary, now being issued by E. Macdonald & Co., Lyminge, England, has reached our desk. Every Scottish society should be in possession of at least one copy of this invaluable work. Each part costs but 13 cents, postpaid.

### Joey's British Bus.

The British music halls still continue to sing songs, and almost all of these are pro-Chamberlain. One of the recent productions is entitled "Joey's British Bus," the last verse and chorus of which are:

"We mean to paint our brand new 'bus  
In red and white and blue,  
It's going to be of British make,  
With British horses, too.

The Deutsche's language will be bad,  
The Yanks will rage and cuss,  
They'll have to pay their fare, my lad,  
On Joey's British 'bus.

"Who's for the new 'bus?"

No time to wait!

Joe's on the box, lad.

He'll drive it straight!

Deutsche and Yankee

Who'd ride with us,

They'll have to pay their fare, my lad.

On Joey's 'bus!"

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### What to Drink.

[Extract from the San Francisco Post, July 11, 1903.]

The investigations of the reporter on subjects of wholesome beverages, condensed accounts of which have been published in the columns of the *Evening Post*, show that, notwithstanding the number of injurious articles in the market, there has been no remedy of greater usefulness introduced in late years than Dr. C. Bouvier's Buchu Gin. The medicinal virtues of Buchu have long been familiar to the public, and for centuries Gin has been esteemed as one of the best of all popular remedies in the treatment of the kidney and bladder. A combination of Buchu and Gin must at once address itself to the intelligent mind as a remedy which will act most beneficially in a host of diseases. It is pleasant to take, tones the system, and as a healthy beverage it can not be surpassed. Sold by all liquor dealers. Don't fail to try it. The Grunauer Commission Company, Pacific Coast Agents, 116 California Street, San Francisco. Write for booklet.

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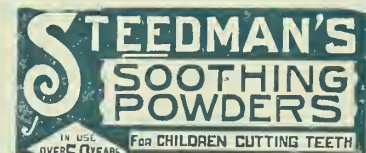
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